THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,763—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 8-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
9th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...
26th ,,	* MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	....	...
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000	....	...
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
8 h ,,	CHINA	8000	....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	....	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Circassia	6716	C F.Osborne R.N.R.	9th Oct. 1912.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st ,, ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	1st Feb. ,,

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	10th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th May ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 826	1,300
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing, Date, Time, Route via

Dwarka.. 1695 Thurs. 3rd Oct. 9 a. m. † C. M. Linga ... 2185 Friday 4th Oct. ‡ 9 a m. direct. Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 7th Oct. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer,

* Porebander, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda" 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 9th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 3rd October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Lelagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 19th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
2nd October, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lasince	19th Dec. 1912.
Ville-de-a-Clotat	6378	....	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	....	13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th March 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Line at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Horaby Road, Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct ;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Oct. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Dec. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Oct. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Nov. 1912.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	16th Dec. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO (WEYMOUTH)

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umona	5500	7th October 1912.

FARES :—

First Class only Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For farther particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds. Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands :—

	Per 100 Rs.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service, 6" ,, 50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" ,, 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" ,, 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Post Box 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

10 GOOD VALUES

(1) FOR THE SUN

Glare Glasses, "Smoke" or "Amber," Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 9

(2) FOR THE HALL

Dinner Gong, Dolphin pattern,... ... ...Rs. 50

(3) FOR THE SMOKER

Silver Cigarette boxes, cedar lined to hold 25..Rs. 25

(4) FOR THE RACES

Our celebrated "Derby" Binoculars, ...Rs. 45

(5) FOR THE OFFICE

Fountain pens, improved patent, ...Rs. 8 to Rs. 22
Gravity Stylo ... ...Rs. 2-12

(6) FOR THE BOUDOIR

8 day portfolio Watch in leather case, ...Rs. 38
30 hour ... ...Rs. 24

(7) FOR THE DRESSING TABLE

Silver Vanity case ...Rs. 42
Silver Puff box and Scent Rs. 30

(8) FOR THE GOD CHILD

Silver bowl and Spoon in case ... ...Rs. 22

(9) FOR THE DINNER TABLE

Silver mounted Whisky Noggins, each, ...Rs. 10-8

(10) FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM

Gilt, Carriage Timepiece Rs. 42
With alarm, ...Rs. 65
With repeater, ...Rs. 85

AT

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.
SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS :—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

THE DEADLY TROPICAL CLIMATE

To take a chance with one's health in the tropics is utter folly. The climate is against one. The country is against one. The only one thing to do at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, is to take the certain cure that has stood the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

A DRINK OF DELIGHT

Peter Walker Lager is a new departure—a new standard—in beer, better than anything yet brewed. It is specially brewed for hot climates at Burton-on-Trent, England, and will retain its brightness and sparkle far longer than other beers.

PETER WALKER LAGER

is absolutely pure; wholesome and delicious; while invigorating and sustaining, it leaves no after-feeling of heaviness.

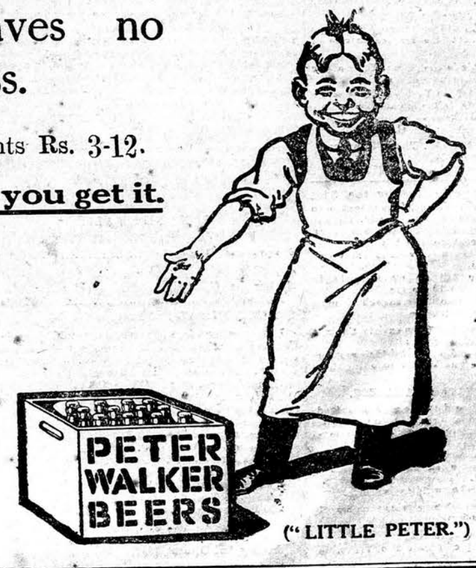
PRICES: Per dozen quarts Rs. 5-12, per dozen Pints Rs. 3-12.

ASK for the "BOY" BRAND and see you get it.

Sole Agents for Bombay & North West India:

TREACHER & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

Buy the "Boy" Brand every time.



("LITTLE PETER.")

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for SIX POSTS of SUB-INSPECTOR in the Bombay City Police Force under the reorganization scheme.

2. Natives of India only are eligible for these vacancies.

3. The Sub-Inspectors' cadre is divided into 3 grades on Rs. 75, Rs. 100 and Rs. 125 per mensem with allowances and free quarters.

4. An applicant for a vacancy must conform to the following conditions:—

(a) He must have passed an examination not lower than the School Final. He must know English and his mother-tongue must be one of the following three languages:—
HINDUSTANI, MARATHI OR GUJRATI.

(b) He must be not less than 5'-5" in height with a chest measurement of not less than 33 inches (deflated).

(c) He must be of good character, social standing and position, and should hold certificates of character from two respectable residents of his native place.

(d) He must be certified by a Presidency Surgeon, Bombay, to be thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and free from any disease likely to interfere with his efficiency as a Police Officer.

(e) He must be vaccinated or if he has been vaccinated he must be revaccinated before joining the Police Training School.

(f) After being selected by the Undersigned he will be required to undergo a course of training for eighteen months in the Central Police Training School at Nasik. During the period of training he will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 20. He must conform during the period of training to all the rules and regulations of the Central Police Training School.

5. Applications must be made as early as possible to be Undersigned who will make a selection from among the candidates who fulfil all the conditions above noted.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 30th September, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI GOMTIBAI widow of LAVJI MOHUNJI and BAI MANIBAI widow of KILLA LAVJI both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at No. 91 Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate lying and being at the Western side of Kalbadevi in Kolbatwadi without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay 2 containing by admeasurement 110— Square Yards or 9 thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Ravji Premji on or towards the West by the said Kolbhatwadi lane on or towards the North partly by the said Kolbhatwadi lane and partly by another property of the said Ravji Premji and on or towards the South by the said Kolbhatwadi lane and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2483 and Street No. 3.—Dated this 30th day of September, 1912.

MANSUKHLAL, JAMSETJI, HIRALAL & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING ENGINEERING AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS ETC.,
No 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHANGES IN TIME TABLE.

To come into force from 1st October 1912.

CALCUTTA to BOMBAY 40 Hrs.
BOMBAY to CALCUTTA 41 Hrs.

WITH effect from TUESDAY the 1st October the timings of the UP and DOWN Bombay Mail trains will be modified.

No. 2 Up Mail will leave Howrah at 16 h. 36 m. Nagpur at 15 h. 0 m. and arrive at Bombay at 8 h. 30 m. The halts at the following Stations will be abolished:—

Sini, Raj-Gangpur, Champa, Bhatapara, Rajnandgaon, Amgaon, Tirora, and Tumsar Road.

No. 1 Down Mail will leave Bombay at 14 h. 0 m. Nagpur at 9 h. 0 m. and arrive at Howrah at 7 h. 10 m. The halts at the following stations will be abolished:—

Tumsar Road, Tirora, Rajnandgaon, Bhatapara, Akaltara, Champa, Mauharpur, Sini and Galudih.

RESTAURANT CARS will be attached to the Up and Down Bombay Mail trains for the service of meals.

Changes will also be made in the Time Table of the Passenger trains between Howrah and Nagpur.

For full details see Short Time Table exhibited at all stations and this Railway's Guide obtainable at all principal stations and at Bookstalls.

C. ISMAY,
Ag. Traffic Manager.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway House,
Kidderpore, Dated 26th September, 1912.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the 31st OCTOBER 1912, at the latest, for nomination to the Central Police Training School, Nasik, for the POST of SUB-INSPECTOR in the Police Department, in accordance with the conditions published on pages 548-552, Part I, of the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated the 16th April, 1908.

2. The school course will commence early in January, 1913 and will last for 18 months.

3. Candidates seeking admission to the school must possess the following qualifications:—

(a) They must have passed an examination not lower than the School Final:

(b) They should know English and their mother-tongue must be one of the following three languages:—
MARATHI, GUJERATI or KANARESE.

(c) They must be of good character, social standing and position, and should hold certificates of character from two respectable residents of their native place;

(d) They must be not less than 5'—5" in height with a chest measurement of not less than 33 inches (deflated).

(e) They must not be below 22 years of age.

4. Applicants in Government service should apply through their immediate official superiors.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector General of Police.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF ENGLISH COAL AND FOUNDRY COKE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive up to 5 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 10th October, 1912 at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, tenders for the supply of 15000 tons of best ENGLISH STEAM COAL and 600 tons of ENGLISH FOUNDRY COKE for workshop purposes to be delivered overside steamer in Bombay Harbour as under:—

Steam Coal...	5000 tons	March 1913.
	5000 „	June „
	5000 „	September „
Foundry Coke...	600 „	March „

Forms of tender, specification etc., may be obtained from the Secretary, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on payment of 8 annas per copy.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer and will exercise the option of accepting any offer in whole or in part.

FRANK J. CLARK,
Secretary,
G. I. P. Railway.

Agent's Office, G.I.P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 1st October, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY.
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent Mahomed Haji Jamal in a Ginning Factory at Sipri Bazar, Jhansi.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, Bombay and Assignee of the Estate of the Insolvent, Mahomed Haji Jamal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the above-named insolvent in the following Ginning Factory, at the Sipri Bazar, Jhansi:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land perpetual tenure, bearing Municipal Nos. 537 and 1238, admeasuring about 9 Bhingas, assessment whereof is Rs. 63 per year with a Ginning Factory built on it and situate about half a mile from the Jhansi Railway Station. The compound, besides containing the aforesaid factory and a big well also possesses a bungalow of 6 rooms and a big corrugated shed to accommodate boiler and engine and various kinds of stores in connection with the machinery, consists of one Single Cylinder High Pressure Engine (Scott, Manchester) diameter 16," Stroke 32", one Lancashire Boiler 24 feet long and 7 feet, in diameter, 70lbs., Steam Pressure per square inch, 14 Gins by Platt Brothers, 5 bearings, single roller complete fitted with shaft and engine and 6 gins in store complete, 1 donkey pump, 2 water tanks blacksmith's tools, tools for engineers, carpenters, and stores for the above factory of 14 gins.

The above factory can be viewed at any time during the day on the premises at Jhansi before the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Yarns, Hosiery, Rollers and Flanges, Machinery parts, colored yarn damaged by Fire and Water.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 3rd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Khatau Makanji S. and W. Co. Mill's compound at Byculla Bridge, Haines Road on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following.—

One lot rollers and flanges, with burnt yarn machinery parts, loose yarn, hosiery goods, sizing machines, wooden beams, loose coloured yarns, bobbins, healds and reeds etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE COTTON YARN DHOOTIES.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Nagindas Chunilal.

A	B	
247		87 to 89—3 case each 160 pieces
K	& Co.,	white cotton yarn dhooties 2-8 to 2-11 yards.
A.	B	
247		98—1 case 166 pieces white cotton
K.	& Co.,	yarn dhooties 2-8 to 2-11 yards.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse aged, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Sandhurst Road Estate (East).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th October, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 22, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:

Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.	Plot No.	Area Sq. Yds.
18	496	27	844
19	474	33	634
22	284	42	716
24	405	79	160

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will also be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the plots will take place on Plot No. 22.

Architects interests in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction, building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

High Court Suit No. 694 of 1912.

Bhagwandas Cursondas..... Plaintiff
Vs.
Mathuradas Cullianji and Manguldas Mathuradas..... Defendants.

AUCTION SALE of 24 Cases Piece-Goods.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mathuradas Cullianji and Mangaldas Mathuradas the Receivers appointed in the above suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1912, at 3-30 p. m. (B. T.), the following cases of piece-goods.

6 Cases Silk flowered Alpacca.
3 Cases coloured Tassa.
5 Cases cotton Whipcord.
6 Cases cotton Jubilee coating.
1 Case cotton Tennis.
2 Cases mercerised cloth.
1 Case Artificial flowered silk.
200 Pieces striped woollen shirt flannel.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
MADAME
SARAH BERNHARDT
IN THE
"LADY WITH THE CAMELIAS"
also a CHOICE selection of other films.
THREE SHOWS TO-NIGHT.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P. M.

TO-MORROW NIGHT,
ONLY TWO SHOWS
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 12 COWEN COMEDY Co.

The MOST REMARKABLE Film Exhibited IN BOMBAY!
3,500 feet long—exclusive in this country to AMERICA-INDIA
The Right of Exhibiting the Film in America was purchased for £2000

THE **RED ROSE OF THE APACHE**

A TRIUMPH of the Art of CINEMATOGRAPHY
A TRAGIC DRAMA of EUROPEAN LIFE
SUPERBLY ACTED by EUROPE'S LEADING ARTISTES

The Story of a WOMAN'S INFIDELITY and EVENTUAL REMORCE
And the SUPREME DEVOTION of an humble APACHE!
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra 4th show, 11-15 to 12-15 P. M.
On Sunday an Extra PRICE SHOW 5-30 to 6-30.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE,
(Films for sale: apply to the Manager.) TELEPHONE No. 1271.

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED
"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in 150° TEST AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET
"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET.
Telephone No. 325.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—A TELEPHONE OPERATOR—one who knows English. Apply Box No. 349, care of this Paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINDAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1238.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Rs 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 2¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅛d. to 1s. 4⅜d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.),	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. O. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

HOTELS.

POLACEK'S CARLTON HOTEL.
LATE MATCHIN'S HOTEL,
Outram Road, BOMBAY.

THIS is the Residental Family Hotel of Bombay per excellence. For Europeans only. It is constructed and fitted up on the most modern principles. Electric light and fans in every room, and it has besides the best sanitary arrangements with Hot and Cold baths laid on.

The cuisine in charge of an experienced chef is unsurpassed in Bombay. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be engaged by the day or month and the terms will compare favourably with other Hotels in Bombay.

For terms please apply to the
MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

SIEMENS
WOTAN and TANTALUM LAMPS.
HIGHEST EFFICIENCY.
LOWEST ELECTRIC LIGHT BILLS.
LOWEST FIRST COST.
SIEMENS BROTHERS,
RAMPART ROW, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	... ...	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	... ...	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	... ...	Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)	...	Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
BRANCHES.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Pesawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of out-stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to
SRI RAM B. A.,
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,	CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch
HOWRAH (Calcutta),	DELHI,	RANGOON,
MADRAS,	COLOMBO,	KANDY, GALLE. SINGAPORE,
KUALA,	LUMPUR,	KOTA, BAHRU
(Selantan)	PENANG,	HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ¼ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. BERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London), Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	„ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	...	„ 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 307,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.
Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 12,500.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCY:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, Lucknow and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 4, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	„ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	„ „ 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong,	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama,	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
62-63, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Aimere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

ACCOURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Pesing	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, SEPT. 30.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1·2 per cent. Consols ...	74 1-16	2-16	
do. Rentes ...	99 3-4	1-4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	91 1-2	1-4	
1·2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-16		unchgd
Silver in London Spot ...	29 7-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence...	29 9-16	1-16	
Silver in New York ...	63 3-4		unchgd
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·29	01	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 46	1-2	
do. do. New York ...	4·85 1-8		5-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4	since	
do. Short London Bills	29th Aug.		
3 months' sight...	3 15-16	3-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	4		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	1-4	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 1-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 3-8		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 1-8 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Firm.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £600,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...Steady—Quiet.
Futures	... Steady
Manchester	...Quiet but firm
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 "
Imports	... 9,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·59+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 7-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·31	6·28	6·22	6·22	6·23
+06	+07	+07	+07	+07
Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apr.-May.	May-June	
6·24	6·26	6·27	6·28	
+06	+07	+07	+07	

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·03 Jan. 11·32.

New York official Noon call Oct. 10·93 Jan. 11·21.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11·24 Jan. 11·45.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	73,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	69,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	78,000
" Exports to Continent ...	23,000
" Spot Cotton ...	11·45—20

Futures—Month of Oct. 10·87—17

Futures—Month of Jan. 11·11—20

} Declined owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market and to receipts running above expectations.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	11 3-8—1-16
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·12—15
Futures month of Jan. ...	11·33—16
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months— ...	... .
Do. Name of Ports— ...	... .
Wheat White Karachi ...	38 3-4+1-2
Do. Months ...	Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	...38 1-4+1-2
Do Months—Sept.-Oct.—London—Sellers.	

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ...	Unchgd.
Do. Months— ...	
Barletta Russo 61lbs	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	... Unchgd
Do Months ...	.....

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	...53 unchgd.
Do. Months—	... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	... .
Brown Cawnpore	... 49 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—	... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	...52 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	

Tone—Quiet.

Linseed Calcutta... 61

Do. Month—Sept.-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Nominal—Quiet

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 53 1-2—1-4

Do. Months—Sept-Oct.

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-9 unchgd

Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Nominal—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)... ...	... 14 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber... ...	... 4 6 3-4 unchgd
	Buyers—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers G M C	... £ 90 1-2
Yellow Metal	... d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	... £ 79 3-16

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s—Value.

ARRIVALS:—Heding, Menzell.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	... 12 5 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.	
Tone—Steady—Neglected.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...	... 11 10 1-2—3-4d
Do Months of Shipments	... Nov.-March—Sellers
Tone—Very little doing.	
German Beet-root 50 p.c.	... 9 5 3-4
	9 9 1-2—May—Sellers
Months of Shipments	... Sept—Sellers.
S A E & Similar Crystal C & F India ...	... 13 6 3-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments	... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Quiet.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	... 11 4 1-2 unchgd

Month of Shipments ... Oct.—Value.

Tone—Easier.

Java Sugar—Tone—Unchanged—Nothing doing.

German Beet-Root ... 88 per cent.

13—Sellers.

... September.

September Market opened lower, became dearer on bear covering, closed firm.

New crop rather easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [1ST OCT. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
16 Boxes Sovs...	12,00,000	Freemantle.	Hongkong Bank
10 Boxes Sovs	7,50,000	Sydney	do
2 Boxes Rs...	14,270	Hongkong	Eastern Bank
260 Bars Silver	4,50,000	do	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th & 29th Sept. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	15	17,980
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	12	16,447

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been a moderate demand for Bank remittance, but Private bills are still scarce, Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Oct.-Dec.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 to 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...152
Shanghai "	...210 1-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 96 1-16 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the Settlement; and advanced 1-8 during the day, closing as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 96 3 0
Settlement ...	" 96 1 0

BULLION:—

The London market for Bar Silver closed firm yesterday, ready being unchanged at 29 7-16, and forward 1-16 higher at 29 9-16. New York was unchanged at 63 3-4. The local market opened at 74 3-4 ex duty for the settlement and advanced to 74 7-8. Fluctuations have occurred and a fair business har been done during the day. We quote at the close as under.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	23 15 3
Australian " ...	... "	23 15 3
Sovereigns ...	... "	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	... "	74 12 0
1st Settlement ...	— "	74 12 0
2nd Settlement ...	... "	75 1 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	... "	84 2 0
1st Settlement ...	... "	84 2 0
2nd Settlement ...	... "	84 7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Yesterday the American markets closed easier all round, with a decline of 15 to 20 points in futures The South is again selling. Private telegrams give no news of importance, and opinions as to the future course of the market are divided. In spite of the decline in America the local market opened steady, prices being maintained by speculative operators. Good Broach was done early in the day at Rs. 305. There has however been little business doing and at the close the tone of the market is rather easier and prices close as under. Exporters are doing nothing, but there is some enquiry by mills for early delivery Bengals, October and November; and fine Khamgaon November.

Ready cotton is quiet with little doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	307-8 March
Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	300 1-2 "
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingughat ...	"	293-4 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	... "	290 "
Fine M.G.Dhamangaon Pulgaon...	"	285 "
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	282 "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	271-2 "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	261-2 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	263 "
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	265 Dec.
" " "	"	269 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	248 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	... 5,000
Total Imports	...	... 16,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·20	6·14	6·14
—08	—08	—08
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr
6·14	6·16	6·18
—09	—08	—08
Apr.-May.	May-June.	June.-July.
6·19	6·20	6·20
—08	—08	new position

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10 5 0 B.T.
April-May 1913 ...	"	10 9 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—Quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May 1913...	Rs.	8 3 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	"	7 14 0 B.T.
Yellow " ...	"	8 14 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	54 8 0
Black Kutni	"	47 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	12 11 0 B. T.

CASTOR-SEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	39 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	26 8 0
Forward ...	"	25 4 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	... Rs.	45 8 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	8 1 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 4 6 R. T.
" " May 1913 ...	"	5 6 9 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,725
Bank of India	66
Eastern Bank	88
Indian Specie	74

MILLS.

David	512 1-2
Kohinoor	880
Manockji Petit	... 3,265
New Great Eastern	275
Standard	... 1,465
Swan Mill	255
Sun Mill	132 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary —	173
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	185
Bombay S. N. Pref	292 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,590 X D
Phillips & Co	34 1-2
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ordinary	
Murat Settlement	93 1-2
Treacher and Co	465

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej	700
Tapti Valley	570

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	386	bales.
Wheat	8,776	cwts.
Linseed	638	"
Rapeseed	924	"
Gingellyseed	615	"
Poppyseed	113	"
Groundnuts...	300	"
Castorseed	12,020	"
Rice	4,721	"
Myrabollams..	823	"
Cottonseed	123	"
Mowraseed	413	"
Gram	8,054	"
Joowar	1,460	"
Maize	21	"
Barley	4,076	"

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD.

The following is the statement of the Bank's assets on 30th September, 1912, as compared with the figures of 31st August. 1912. This shows an increase of about 22 lacs of rupees in the working capital during the month:—

	31st August Rs.	30th Sept. Rs.
Local Bills Discounted	2,90,000	3,28,000
Cash Credits	10,70,000	13,53,000
Loans and Demand Advances	37,66,000	51,03,000
Office Furniture and Fittings	17,000	20,000
Sundries	33,000	29,000
Cash and Investments	18,14,000	23,54,000
	69,90,000	91,87,000

DAILY EXPORTS, OCT. 1,

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—34 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co; 228 tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil Co; 50 tons oil cakes, The Indian Cotton Oil Co; 21 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co; 34 bales wool, H. Metha and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—18 bales hides and skins, H. M. Oomer and Son; 40 bales hides and skin, M. J. Joomabhoy; 17 bales hides and skin, V. Esmail and Co; 41 bales hides and skin, W. and A. Graham and Co; 88 bales hides and skins, R. M. Kooka; 86 bales hides and skins, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 1 bundle carpets, Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros; 10 cases wax bees, G. Sogpal.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—3 packages carpets, Thos. Cook and Sons.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—178 casks skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—6,000 cwts wheat and 3,660 cwts gram Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Welsh Prince s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Welsh Prince s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Geddington Court s—127 bales cotton-fly and waste; K. Visram and Co; 55 bales savri cotton, and 50 bales Hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Geddington Court s—2,100 cwts weedseed, Baner and Krause; 4,000 cwts mowrassed, E D Sassoon and Co; 83 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Crombie s—3,503 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 50 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co; 200 bales cotton, K Visram add Co; 200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR NAPLES.

Den of Crombie s—12,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—50 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

India s—125 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 450 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

Bombay Maru s—53 cwts Ooplate, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—725 bales twist, M H Dedashty; 2,000 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 175 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

Bombay Maru s—50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—900 bales cotton. A Blaschech and Co 15 bundles coir rugs, K Bessho and Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th Sept. on 945·61 miles open :—

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,87,000	Rs. 2,90,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,81,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	198	307	4	509
For previous 10 weeks of half year	18,46,000	29,89,000	40,000	48,75,000
Total for 11 week	20,33,000	32,79,000	44,000	53,56,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,89,138	2,80,918	3,829	4,73,915
Per mile of Ry...	200	297	4	501
Total to corresponding date...	19,01,949	29,41,635	41,910	48,85,524

Increase for the week .....Rs. 7,085

Do. to date ..... " 1,70,476

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

RIDSDALE—GARNETT—September 25, at All Souls' Memorial Church, Cawnpore, by Rev B H P Fisher, M A, assisted by the Revd E G Langdale, M A (S P G Mission), Percy Lancelot Ridsdale, youngest son of the late G M M Ridsdale, District Superintendent, Bengal Police (and formerly of Leamington, Warwickshire), to Mabel Hilda, eldest daughter of Captain W Garnett (Army Clothing Department) and Mrs Garnett "Kneesworth" Cawnpore.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Rovers Tournament at 5-15 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim : "Depend on nobody as much as on yourself"—French Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Persia," with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 2 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	... 12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	... 13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	... 8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	... 6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	... 11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	... 19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	... 12-20	14-25

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	... 7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	... 8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	... 6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 13th October to 27th December 1912)	... .	12-0

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. B. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following programme, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	Lorraine ..... Ganne
Overture	Si jetais Roi ..... Adam
Valse	Gold and Silver ..... Lehar
Reverie	La Voix des Cloches ..... Luigini
Selection	The Pink Lady ..... Caryll
Mazurka	La Gipsy ..... Gonne
Humoreske	..... Dvorak
Intermezzo ...	Omena ..... Hartz
Selection	Peggy ..... Stuart
Two Step	Bustlin Billy ..... Thurban

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Silent Heroes ..... T Bidgood
Valse	Dreaming ..... A Joyce
Selection ...	Gaiety Echoes ..... Caryll & Monckton
a Serenade. An Evening in Toledo.	Schmeling
b Spanish Dance. An Evening in Toledo.	Schmeling
Valse	The Druid's Prayer ..... G Davson
Selection ...	The Dollar Princess ..... Leo Fall
Two Step ..	Moonstruck ..... Monckton

POLICE CANDIDATES WANTED.—In our advertisement columns there appears an announcement by the Commissioner of Police that applications are invited from natives of India for six posts of sub-inspectors. Full particulars are given in the advertisement.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombass, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p. m. on Friday the 4th inst. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Local Train.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it is proposed to change the time-table, to come in force from to-morrow, I shall thank you if you will allow me to point out for the due consideration of the responsible officer that much annoyance and discomfort has been caused to third class passengers, ever since the discontinuance of the down train, which used to start from Colaba at 7-30 p. m. and halt at Grant Road till the down fast leaving Colaba at 7-30 p. m. had passed the station. A train now leaves Colaba at 7-46 p. m, and is so densely crowded at Church Gate, that passengers in each third class compartment between Marine Line and Grant Road have to stand. I am not aware if the Company have any arrangement to watch such matters as there are travelling ticket examiners.

I may take the liberty to suggest that it will be a boon to passengers, if the wicket gate on the down platform at the Bandra Railway Station, which is at the entrance to the over-bridge, were kept open for passengers as it used to be,—Yours, tc.

A PASSENGER.

Bandra Sept. 30.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 30th Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 1st October :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	nil	nil
This day last year.....	nil	1
Total mortality from all causes		75
Same date last year		68
Cholera.....	2	1

The marriage took place on Sept. 11 at Christ Church, Delgany, county Wicklow, of Mr. E. T. W. McCausland, 3rd (Queen Alexandra's Own) Goorkha Rifles, son of the late Mr. Thomas C. McCausland and the Hon. Mrs. McCausland, of Hoeyfield, Delgany, to Miss Cicely Archer, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Montford Archer, of Bellevue, Delgany.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. Aerial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club Annual Week.

COOMBS WINS "BOGEY" COMPETITION.

The Royal Bombay Golf Club continued their first competition of the Annual Golf week on Tuesday morning when the second day's play in the scratch competition against "Bogey" was decided. Coombs held such a great advantage on the result of the first round on Monday that it was expected he would be returned winner of the competition. This was the case for although Cook, playing steady golf, made a return of 2 up on the second nine holes making him one down on the two rounds it was not good enough to win as Coombs with a card two down on Tuesday was two up on the two days' play and won the first prize. Cook had only one bad hole in his rounds. This was the fourth when he got into two bunkers and gave up the hole. Otherwise he played magnificent golf. Getting the first two holes in four each, a four at the fifth and a 3 at the seventh he was two up. He remained two up to the new of the round as he halved the last to holes. Kidd also played well on Tuesday and made the second best return only losing one hole, the fourth, Bogey. Coombs was two up at the third hole but lost the next three and was still one down going to the lost hole. He also lost this hole his approach shot being short.

Watts won the Junior competition with a return two up on the eighteen holes. On the first day he was "all square" with the Colonel and was still in the same position on the second day up to the sixth hole. He got the upper hand at the seventh hole which he won in three and another three at the lost hole made him two up. Laurie's card was the second best sent in but his return of three down on the first day prevented him from securing second prize which goes to Gorrie and Cresswell who tie with two down. Both these competitors played steadily. Cresswell lost the first hole but won the next three and was one down at the seventh after which he got two halves. Gorrie won the first two holes and then lost two and was all square up to the eighth which he lost. Results :—

SENIORS.

	1st Round.	2nd round.	Result.
E E Coombs ...	4 up	2 down	2 up
G Cook ...	3 down	2 up	1 down
A Gittins ...	1 up	4 down	3 down
H E Hart ...	All square	4 down	4 down
H F Busch ...	1 down	3 down	4 down
R R Abercrombie ...	1 down	3 down	4 down
J L Muir ...	2 down	3 down	5 down
F Kidd ...	5 down	1 down	6 down
M Inner Kerr ...	4 down	2 down	6 down
J W Jessop...	4 down	3 down	7 down
H P T Lattey ...	4 down	3 down	7 down
W S McMillan ...	4 down	3 down	7 down
T H Payne... ...	5 down	4 down	9 down
E Hargreaves ...	6 down	4 down	10 down
A N Thorpe ...	6 down	5 down	11 down
E T Banbury ...	8 down	5 down	13 down

JUNIORS.

	1st Round.	2nd round.	Result.
T H Watts... ...	All square	2 up	2 up
H T Gorrie... ...	1 down	1 down	2 down
P W Cresswell ...	1 down	1 down	2 down
H B Murray ...	1 up	4 down	3 down
D N Lawrie ...	3 down	All square	3 down
G A Phillips ...	2 down	4 down	6 down
W G Hutchince ...	3 down	3 down	6 down
H W Kilby ...	3 down	3 down	6 down
E B H Jackson ...	3 down	3 down	6 down
C E Marsden ...	3 down	3 down	6 down
M D Crichton ...	4 down	2 down	6 down
G M Hossack ...	1 down	6 down	7 down
J W Marshall ...	2 down	5 down	7 down
R B Ryall	2 down	5 down	7 down
W Fraser	5 down	2 down	7 down
F A H East ...	5 down	2 down	7 down
A C Owen	5 down	3 down	7 down
J H Skelton ...	5 down	3 down	8 down
T S Kennedy ...	6 down	3 down	9 down
J E P Curry ...	6 down	5 down	11 down
M Bannister ...	7 down	4 down	11 down
H E Standage ...	5 down	7 down	12 down
C F Brandenburg ...	4 down	8 down	12 down
A Foulkes ...	7 down	5 down	12 down
A L Clapham ...	7 down	6 down	13 down
J J Hannay ...	7 down	6 down	15 down
A W Baker ...	8 down	9 down	17 down

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL SPORTS.

The attendance, yesterday, the second and last day of the annual sports of the St. Mary's School, was as large as on the previous day, there being a large number of ladies present. A very lengthy, and entertaining programme was gone through and all the events which created considerable interest were keenly contested.

In the half-mile flat race, for seniors above 17, J. Terry came first with a lead of ten yds. followed by V. Mercado second. L. Pope and J. Najib were first and second respectively, in the same race for serious under 17. In the finals of blind folded boxing for senior, the first prize was won by Namey, and the second by Rozario. Terry came out successful in the obstacle race and he also won the high jump finals. The first prize in the flat race of 150 yards went to Terry, and he was the general who won in the attack with an ambulance show by school cadets.

There was a number of interesting events for juniors, including a flat race for day scholars and another for ex-students, a fifty-yards children's race and a ladies, nomination race.

Terry won the school cup which will be held for one year. The distribution of prizes will take place next week after the holidays, which begin to-day.

Last night a concert was held, a feature of the programme being St. Mary's School band which played an excellent selection of music.

BOXING AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, OCT. 1.

The fifth and last night of the Camerons' Boxing Tournament was witnessed by a very large house in spite of bad weather. The following semi-finals and finals took place :—

Middleweights, (open to all India), semi-final :—Driver Dodge, "P" Battery, beat Pte. Oakes, Oxford and Bucks Regiment.

Final :—Pte. Blake, Norfolks, beat Driver Dodge easily in the second round.

9st. 7lbs. (open to 9th Division) semi-final :—Pte. Howard, Leicesters, beat Pte. Norton, Norfolks. Pte. Condliffe, 7th Dragoon Guard, beat Pte. Kneller, Shropshires.

Final:—Pte. Howard beat Pte. Condliffe.

Light-weights, (open to all India) semi-final :—Lce Cpl. Miles, Shropshires, beat Pte. Blackham, Sherwoods. Pte. Fisher, Camerons, beat Pte. Cork, Norfolks.

Final :—Lce. Cpl Miles beat Pte. Fisher.

Regimental Feather-weights, Final:—Pte. Mackin beat Pte. Saunders.

Six Round Contest :—Rifleman Cairns, Royal Irish Rifles, beat Pte. Planet, 7th Dragoon Guards knocking him out in the fourth round.

Regimental Light-weights, Final.—Pte. Goodall, beat Pte. Whigam.

Feather-weights, (open to all India) Final.—Driver Chandler, "X" Battery, beat Pte. McGinn, 7th Dragoon Guards.

10st. 7 (open to 9th Division) Final:—Lce. Cpl. Fagan, Camerons, beat Pte. Crolly, Camerons.

Special six round Contest :—Pte. Blake, Norfolk, beat Pte. Taylor, Camerons, in a splendid fight for a specially subscribed purse. Pte. Taylor was awarded prize for best loser.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a beanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay,

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay Gymkhana v. Royal Irish Regt.

This match in the concluding stages of the first round of the Rovers' Tournament ended in a rather lucky win for the Gymkhana by a goal to nil.

The Gymkhana opened well, and for some time the Royal Irish were dangerous only on occasions, the game generally was slow, and scarce in noticeable football. The soldiers played better towards the end of the first half but missed chances and the whistle sounded with the scores still blank. The soldiers had a little the better of the second half, judging by periods of attack, but during a rather long spell of play, near the Irish goal atout half way through, the Gymkhana rush a goal through after a fine centre by Moir.

Result :—

Bombay Gymkhana.....	1
Royal Irish.....	0

Teams :—

Royal Irish Regiment : Goal, Clarke; backs, Johnson and Hull; half backs, Bellantyne, Tyndall, and McCusher; McKalvey, McKenna, Hughes, J. Clarke, and McGuigan.

Bombay Gymkhana : Goal, May; backs, Smmonds and Dean; half backs, Booth, Barrett, and Kilby; forwards, Rogers, Evans, Singleton, Adams and Moir.

At half-time representatives of the G. I. P. and the Colaba Swifts raced, the former winning by nine points to five. Gardiner was first home and Major second.

DURAND TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Shwedagon, 3,391 tons, Captain L. W Creagh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of petrolium.

The steamer Silverach, 2,378 tons, Captain W. Scroggie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Portsaid with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Argenfels, 3,537 tons, Captain H.W. Selamidt, will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Silksworth Hall, 3,041 tons, Captain E Owen, will sail to-day for Dunkirk etc. with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lindula 2,183 tons, Captain H. G. Piggott will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Islanda 3,360 tons, Captain A. M. Rait, will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall 2,660 tons, Captain J. L. Meria, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Mormugoa, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Hardinge...Comdr D H Gibsone ...Troopship
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr A E Harold.....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 1.

Assaye	4338	Cockman ...Sghai... 23-10	..P & O Co
Argenfels	3537	Schmidt	W & A G & Co
Banda	3794	Poter	P & O Co
Baron Ogilvy	2308	Bridge	T M & Co
Baroda	1299	Penny	M M & Co
Edith	1815	Beebing ....Repairing	J Mackintoshx Co
Gymeric	2598	Cassack	B N Lang
Glenclunv	3:67	White	T M & Co
Gramsbergen	3157	Goot	T M & Co
Islanda	3361	Raid	M M & Co
Itaura	3362	Lyne	M M & Co
Kola	519	Elton	M M & Co
Lavoe	1817	Brewig ....Arab Steamers Ld	
Nurani	2870	White.....Calcutta...T M & Co	
Shirley	2192	Stone	T M & Co
Silverash	2,378	Scraggiel	
Stanley Hall	2,630	Meria	K Nixon & Co
Swedagan	3,391	Creagh	
Uganda	3498	Kilpatrick	M M & Co
Waddon	2576	Whiston	

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Den of Crombie	3123	Jarvis			K N & Co
C&R City of Calcutta	4886	Elliott		11-10	K N & Co
D&E Athenic	2938	Penwill			S Smidt & Co
F Chan Mathewson	3052	Harris			J Finlay & Co
H Rehmani	1872	Greeo	Jeddah		Bo S N Co Ld
K Bo Maru	3393	Naguchi	Kobe		N Y Kaisha
M Koweit	2336	Coates			Arab Steamers Ld
O Praesident	1086	Schutt	Z'bar		4-10 A Stranden & Co
P Kattenturm	3471	Volkman			Hamburg W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4326	Osborne	L'pool	9-10	W & A G & Co
3 Silkworth Hall	3041	Owen	Port Said	30-9	W & A G & Co.
4 Gedding Court	2495	Gleghorn	Antwerp		J M & Co
5 Palamcotta	2207	Catbush	Durban		M M & Co
8 Welsh Prince	3218	Hodson	Dunkirk		J Mackintosh & Co
9 Semiramis	2552	Belaffer	A L S N Co		
10&11 India	4179	Gordon	Shanghai	9-10	P & O S N Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London		P & O Co
14 Dwarka	753	Moxon	Busreh	3-10	M M & Co
15 Putiala	1929	Bamber	Busreh		M M & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mohomed	Bhownagar	Bo S N Co

M M D D

Strathleven	2845	Brown	Philadelphia	W and A G and Co

B. I. Dock.

Lindula	2183	Piggott		M M & Co

30 ton crane.

Dredger Kalu	401	Walker	Repairing	Bo P Trust

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Shwedagon	Creagh	R'goon, Sept 21
	Silverash	Scroggie	Cardiff, Aug 29
	Stanley Hall	Meria	Mormugoa

The steamer Argenfels, Capt Schmidt, for Calcutta, &c.

Steamer Silksworth Hall Owen for Dunkirk.
" Lindulia, Capt Piggott, for Calcutta.
" Islanda, Capt Rait, for Karachi.

The steamer Semiramis for Trieste, &c, entered for loading yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macphee arrived in London on the evening of the 28th Sept.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa, arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 29th Sept. The same Co's steamer Berbera, left Suez on the evening of the 30th Sept.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, outward bound passed Suez on the 28th ultimo and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Birmingham, sailed from Liverpool on the evening of the 28th ultimo.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Nippon, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 1st instant and is due here on th 3rd instant noon.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Oct.				
2 m	2 43	26 10	m 8 14	20 4
	2 21 a	25 5	8 25 a	16 9
3 m	3 41	26 1	m 9 14	21 3
	3 10 a	24 7	9 23 a	17 7
4 m	4 56	25 8	m 11 18	21 8
	4 35 a	23 10	10 51 a	18 3
5 m	6 30	25 9	m 1 24	20 11
	6 22 a	23 10		
6 m	7 48	26 4	m 0 40	18 4
	7 59 a	24 10	2 19 a	19 7
7 m	8 45	27 3	m 1 56	17 10
	9 4 a	26 3	3 4 a	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 2	(Wednesday) " 6h 30m	" 6h 27m
" 3	(Thursday) " 6h 30m	" 6h 26m
" 4	(Friday) " 6h 30m	" 6h 26m
" 5	(Saturday) " 6h 30m	" 6h 25m
" 6	(Sunday) " 6h 31m	" 6h 24m
" 7	(Monday) " 6h 31m	" 6h 23m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Oct. 4th. 2h. 18-1m. a.m. New Moon, 10th 7h. 10-6m. p.m. First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 36-2m. a.m. Full Moon. 26th 8h 0-5m. a.m.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years'

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 123° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE
is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?
ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplied everything that a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY:—VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the
GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette". Office, Fort

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are considered to be the leading
PIANOS OF THE WORLD
At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 2nd October, 1912.

PREHISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archæology is now being held at Geneva. In previous Congresses India has been represented, and is to be hoped that in the present one some notice will be taken of the steady work which has been done in this country by several enthusiastic archæologists, whose researches are, however, unfortunately, not in a form handy for reference. There is a large mass of material available, but no one seems to have opportunity to devote the necessary time to compiling a clear account of the work already done. In some branches, notably the preservation of historical buildings, the archæologists have done good work, but the discoveries relating to the earlier period of Indian history are greatly in need of thorough classification. Few are able to get hold of the various archæological reports, "Journals of the Asiatic Society," catalogues of museums, records of the International Congresses, for the purpose of collecting information on the evidences of prehistoric man in India. The Congress above referred to will doubtless reawaken interest in the subject, and throw light on some of the problems which are still unsolved. The whole subject is a comparatively new one, and while it does not so intimately concern mankind as some of the sciences which have recently been discussed in Congresses, it is of great interest to all who care to know anything about the origin and progress of the human race. Archæology has been well defined as "the science which deduces a knowledge of past times from a study of their existing remains", and those who are able to throw some light on this remote period by an examination of the existing remains lay us under a debt of gratitude. India has provided some interesting data, which have helped to confirm certain researches of others in different parts of the world, and at the same time, to raise problems of its own.

One of the chief needs of the archæologist at the present time is a more detailed examination of the areas where remains have been found, and until this is done the practical scope of archæology is limited. The types differ in different areas and until the various countries have prosecuted with something like an exhaustive research, the examination of their respective fields, the deductions of the archæologist must be only tentative. Till collections are fairly complete it will not be possible to form the science of comparative archæology. The additional information which will be presented to the Congress will probably assist in clearing away some of the difficulties, associated with the generally accepted theory of the progress of the race through the three stages, the stone age, the bronze age, the iron age. This classification, invented by the two Dutch men, Thomson and Worsaae, has been generally accepted in all parts, but it is by no means likely that all nations have passed from the stone age through the bronze age to the present iron age, and one of the problems, the representatives to the Congress will probably discuss, will be how far the evidence points to the accepted succession holding good in the different countries. At present it is not known on what areas of the globe this succession has been adhered to, but it is certain that in some parts there has been a transition direct from the stone to the iron age. This is generally the case with India, for there is little evidence of the second or bronze age for the transition from polished stone implements to iron ones seems to have been effected directly. About forty years ago a most important discovery of copper instruments was made at Gungeria in Central India, and it is supposed that a copper age intervened between the stone and the iron. In several other countries the existence of copper vessels has been noted and this has led to the suggestion that there was an age of copper in addition to the three recognised. The deliberations at Geneva may lead to some more definite theory that will fit with these discoveries. In another direction too, it is necessary to have a more clearly formulated theory. Two periods in the stone age are generally recognised, the palæolithic and the neolithic, but it is clear that there are districts in the British Isles and Europe where this order has not been followed, but it is not definitely known what are the exact areas where this break is found, and the increased volume of evidence, collected since last Congress, may help in defining the areas. In India the two divisions seem well marked, but the period between them was apparently a very long one. In the former age a few evidences exist in the shape of implements, found in fossiliferous beds, associated with the remains of animals now extinct, but the inferences to be drawn from them are very meagre and perhaps may be summed up in the statement that these rude stone implements prove that in the time when animals that are now extinct lived in this land there was also a race of men inhabiting it. Of the second period there are abundant evidences, but up to the present time very little indeed has been done toward classifying them, and in many districts no organised research has been made. The discovery of a large number of "pigmy flints" has raised a doubt as to the common belief that the period between the two stone ages in India was a very long one, yet here again lack of evidence necessitates holding back awhile before theorising.

But a study of the remains of prehistoric man requires that notice shall be taken of all those works of man's hands which have been preserved in caves, etc., all the customs associated with their burial and other rites. India has provided ample instances of cinder mounds, cupmarks, ruddle drawings, and tombs which date from the later stone period, and on the authority of some scholars the ruddle marks found on the caves may be over three thousand years old. There are innumerable tombs in India, but "examples of sepulchres which can be referred with confidence to the neolithic period are rare in India, where most of the megalithic tombs belong to the iron age." A number of tombs in the vicinity of Madras were discovered and opened, and though there was a plentiful supply of pottery, there were no evidences of the stone age. We are now in the iron age, but the date when it was introduced into India is uncertain, and on this point we may expect that more light will be thrown. Iron was known in Babylon from remote antiquity, and though the people of North India may have been acquainted with iron implements long before they were known in Southern India, there is not yet any decisive evidence in favour of the theory that the iron age in North India may go back to 2,000 B.C. The enthusiastic work of the archæologists has been rewarded by the discovery of a great number of implements, dating from the stone, bronze, and iron age, and they have been able to give us, however imperfect, a picture of prehistoric man, which, though not particularly flattering to our ancestors, has shown how gradually they adapted themselves to their circumstances, and met the various needs as they arose.

A FAMOUS SHAKESPEARIAN. SHAKESPEARIAN scholarship has suffered a considerable loss by the death of the veteran scholar, Dr. Horace H. Furness, at the age of very nearly eighty. Since Hudson and Grant White passed away more than a quarter of a century ago, he stood worthily at the head of American Shakespearians, and fostered zealously the study of the poet's life and works in the new world on the right lines. He had fortunately no sympathy for the startling and paradoxical bye-ways of Shakespearian study and research, for which America is famous or notorious, and he did much to stop at the very outset the vagaries of eccentric critics like poor Delia Bacon,—who first started the Shakespearian-Barn craze and died insane in an asylum,—Ignatius Donelly and their followers. He was an eminently sane critic, and by his methods of safe and sound research has contributed very materially to our understanding of Shakespeare's works. The son of an eloquent Unitarian Minister he passed through Harvard to the bar for which he was intended; but he soon gave this up to pursue the study of Shakespeare and concentrated his energies on the production of a great edition of the chief plays. He systematically went through all the editions of his predecessors in several languages, summarised their conclusions, and gave what was worth preserving of their labours in his own admirable "Variorum" edition. Steevens and Malone had laboured at a similar task at the close of the eighteenth and beginning of nineteenth century; but in their time it was comparatively light. James Boswell, a son of Johnson's biographer, brought out in 1821 a new edition of Malone's "Variorum," and there these encyclopædic labours were allowed to rest as the mass of Shakespearian commentary grew to unheard-of proportions with the growth of the nineteenth century, and one scholar was found who had the temerity to cope with it. At last, half a century after Boswell, Dr. Furness undertook the task single-handed, though he might well have formed a society for it, and brought out his first volume in 1871, continuing Romeo and Juliet. This was the commencement of what has become famous as the "New Variorum" Shakespeare, a magnificent edition on an exhaustive scale for which students all the world over have been placed under a heavy debt of gratitude to the famous American scholar. All that is of value in any previous commentator, English or foreign, will be found duly registered for our guidance and illumination by this indefatigable lecturer, whose volumes furnish a good guide, much wanted through the labyrinths of Shakespearian literature. He laboured at his huge task for a full generation and produced thirteen plays in as many big volumes. At last in 1905 when he was over seventy, he retired, but only after making arrangements for the continuance of his work by another scholar, who was no other than his own son, trained by himself for the task. This son, who bears all his father's names, is also a ripe Shakespearean scholar, and now carries on the new variorum which, however, will not be complete for another generation. It is a mine of information on the plays and everything connected with them and is almost indispensable for their proper study. The late scholar's wife, who predeceased him by thirty years, was also a devoted Shakesperian and contributed a concordance to the poems and the vast mass of literature about them.

BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND PERSIA. REUTER has not been able to give us much detail regarding the Conference between Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Sazanoff at Balmoral, but in the brief communication, set out in our telegram columns to-day, there is sufficient to show that the gloomy forebodings of the "Friends of Persia" at Home, and the apprehensions in Persia itself are not and never have been justified. The Ministers, we are told, "are in complete accord, desiring to work for peace and co-operating in any diplomatic action favourable thereto." Neither Great Britain nor Russia desires the partition of Persia, and there is the further definite statement made that both are carefully considering how best to assist in the strengthening of the Persian Government to enable that Government to re-establish order, secure the safety of trade-routes, and expedite the withdrawal of Foreign troops. No policy could be more definitely or clearly expressed, and we think it is necessary to point out that any further protests that may be made against the presence of British and Foreign troops in the country, and their mission, will be charges, by implication, of bad faith. Some anxiety will, however, still be felt regarding the chances of restoring order. It is pretty obvious that the unpatriotic party in Persia continues to place obstacles in the way of improvement, and until it can be induced to change its attitude, the benevolent purpose of the two Powers will be frustrated. Travellers, who reach Bombay from the Gulf continue to speak of the chaotic conditions prevailing in Persian ports and it will be futile to ignore the fact that every day these conditions prevail the situation must grow worse. It is a pity, we think, that those outside, who spend their leisure in imputing unrighteousness to Britain and Russia, do not change their occupations and begin to warn their Persian friends that the securing of freedom from foreign surveillance is a matter entirely in their own hands; and that Britain and Russia will be as glad to lay down their burden in the country, as the Persians themselves will be to bid farewell to the foreign troops now stationed there.

ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGN. THE Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality has issued his weekly list of places where mosquitoes were found by members of the malaria staff on their rounds. This list extends to several sheets of type-writen foolscap, and it is impossible to find space therefor in our news columns. In the list every part of the city of Bombay is involved, and it is evident on the face of it that the inspectors have conducted a pretty thorough investigation. Old machinery, flower pots, old tins, broken glass, fire buckets and even an old boat, are specified as breeding places. In some cases the names of the proprietors or occupiers are given, and it is a feature of the list that of some of these better things could reasonably be expected. It is noteworthy, also, that several stables are mentioned, and in view of a protest which was submitted to the Corporation a week or two ago we think this point should receive particular attention. It ought not to be necessary to point out that unless householders are prepared to co-operate with the Health Department, the scourge of malaria will always remain with us, and it is a deadly scourge indeed. Not long ago it was found in one house that mosquitoes were breeding in the small vessels in which the legs of cupboards and meat-safes] were placed—with the object of defeating the machinations of red ants—and it was pointed out then that if the water in these vessels was changed every week the danger would be removed. We presume the persons concerned in the list under notice have received official intimation that their premises are affected by mosquitoes, and if this is so it cannot be too strongly impressed on them that their health and the health of their families is in their own hands.

THE P. and O. Co's. s.s. "Arcadia" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 29th September.

THE P. and O. Co.'s. s.s "Palawan" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 30th September.

NEWS from Delhi shows that the outbreak of malaria there has begun to decline, the cases reported growing less numerous daily.

THE *Pioneer* understands that the revised regulations for the Viceroy's Legislative Council will be sent to the Secretary of State this week.

NO news has yet been received, regarding the Joint Secretaryship of the Royal Commission on the Indian Services, in respect of the official to be appointed at home.

Bombay Radio Office was in touch with the transport "Rewa" since 5 o'clock yesterday evening. Radio messages will be accepted up to noon of the 2nd instant.

A MAN has been found dead below the Combermere Bridge in the heart of the town at Simla and his death is believed to be due to an accident or drowning. The body is in a state of decomposition which renders identification difficult. Police enquiry is proceeding.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

International Sport.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

A kindly correspondent recently wrote to the effect that he considered I was more than fair in chronicling the success of foreign sportsmen over Britishers, but often failed to give equal prominence to the success of our men when the positions were reversed. The writer can only accept this as a compliment, for he would for rather be over-fair to our rivals than otherwise. There is also another side to the matter, from a point of view of interest, the success of the Australian and French oarsmen at Henley Regatta for instance happened to be the outstanding features of that regatta. It was, therefore, the proper thing to give the victors due recognition. Further, the defeat of British sportsmen strikes most Britishers as something more exceptional than their victories. Until quite recent times we were "top dog" in so many sports and pastimes, and our wins were accepted as a matter of course. The Olympic Games' movement has led to other nations making big progress and our supremacy has been challenged in many directions. This is all the better for International sport and also for good feeling between England and other nations. There may be some who see in our defeat on the field of sport signs of decadence. Such people are poor judges and unfriendly, disposed towards the nation which has done more for genuine sports than all the rest of the world combined.

The old country has lagged in many ways, but as Col. Sam Hughes of Canada recently remarked after watching the army manœuvres, "I have seen the finest army in the world." The Canadian Minister of Militia has had wide experience, including active service in South Africa, so that his opinion is worth something. Again on his return to Canada Mr. Borden, the Prime Minister of the Dominion, said, "anyone who thinks the Motherland dead or dying is vastly mistaken." Most Englishmen do praise their conquerors and say little over their own victories It is a good fault—if it be a fault—and whilst a few individuals may make much over our defeats, the vast majority of sportsmen in other countries make no mistake about the true position.

JOHN BULL SLEEPY.

The fact of the matter is that John Bull has gone in for so many sports, and gained so many lands that he has grown indifferent to victory. A defeat does him good and rouses his aggressiveness. Take Henley for instance. The Australian eight beat Leander in the Grand. What happened then? The Englishmen set to work trained faithfully, and roused themselves for a big effort at the Olympic Games at Stockholm where, over a neutral course, they turned the tables on their fellow Britishers from Australia. Much the same thing happened in regard to Kinnear in sculling race. He was far from well at Henley, but he managed to use to the occasion at Stockholm, as all the rowing world remembers. Defeats do not stop the average Englishmen, and that is a trait of which they may well be proud. Napoleon often remarked, "these Englishmen never know when they are beaten." The present proud position of E. Barry would not have been possible had he taken his defeat by Arnst on the Zambesi lying down. That was not his way however, so he had another "go," and now holds the world's championship.

RECENT SUCCESSES.

All cannot win, and there must be losers as well as winners. As a matter of fact, John Bull has done very well on the field of sport during the past twelve months or so. England beat Ireland, Wales and France at Rugby football, easily won the hockey championship, regained the "ashes" of cricket from Australia, won the triangular cricket tournament, regained the International motor-boat cup from America, regained the world's professional sculling championship, came out splendidly at the Bisley shooting meeting, and our motor cyclists are fairly sweeping the board of the honours on the Continent. Many other instances could be given to show that England is still well to the fore in sports and pastimes. When we are seriously challenged, it is usually by overseas' representatives of the Empire from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, or the English-speaking people of the United States. This does not matter to an Imperialist, for we know when "The Day" comes we shall be one united team.

GOOD PERFORMANCES.

Some capital sprinting was seen at the Wycombe Athletic Sports a few days ago. W. R. Applegarth, fresh from his success in the 200 metres at Berlin, was the star performer in the level 220 yards which he won cleverly from F. Giongo of Italy in the good time of 22 secs. The track was grass, but a bit in favour of the runners, as after a 60 yards rise, the rest of the course was down hill.

Two other good performances recently were: J. W. Tucker's win in the 10 miles road race at Wycombe and H. Green's victory in the 15 miles road race at Wood Green. The failure of the latter in the Olympic Marathon Race was a big disappointment to his friends. He had run a wonderful trial prior to starting for Sweden, but in the opinion of many sound judges, he did too much training after reaching Stockholm, which, in the hot weather, left him without dash for the race. Mr. Arthur did the same thing, and had he taken matters as easily as the writer advised, South Africa's premier representative would probably have won by over a mile. It is true that he won, but he was not the runner he was on the day he easily covered 20 miles in 1 hour 54 min. 41 secs. in the trial from his training quarters at Southall.

SPRINT CHAMPIONSHIP.

It was quite recently that it was pointed out in these notes that it would never do to assume that Donaldson's running in recent handicaps represented his best speed. The crack named has not been able to run as fast in our cold weather as he can in his own Australian climate, and even though he proved successful in the triangular sprint championship sweepstake, he failed to show his best. To hark back a trifle, Donaldson, and Postle of Australia, with R. E. Walker of South Africa, each put down £100 for a 100 yards race, the winner to be recognised as the 100 yards champion of the world. The event duly came off at Salford, but a drizzling rain did not help the runners. Walker was a favourite at the start of the belting, but support for the Australians led to Donaldson being at 11 to 10, Postle at 7 to 4 and Walker at 4 to 1 when the starter fired his pistol, Postle proved himself the faster beginner, but Donaldson finished very well and won by a yard from Walker who struggled past Postle in the last few yards. The winner's time was returned as 9 3-4 secs. and Walker must have touched 9 4-5 secs. whilst Postle was near it. It was good running on the part of the two and considering the conditions, Donaldson's time is perhaps equal to the 9 3-5 secs., accomplished by A. F. Duffey at New York in 1902. There is always a matter of doubt about many professional records, which cannot possibly be accepted as readily as amateur records. In the case of the latter, an association "half marks" the time or distance, providing the record conditions have been complied with. There is no association to do the same in the case of professional running and even assuming the watch holder to be a sound man, there is the question of a fair start, direction of the wind and the nature of the course to be considered. Curiously enough, with these facts plain to all, there is a numerous class for ever casting doubts on amateur records.

Before finishing with pedestrianism, a word of praise is due to Hans Holmer of Canada who put in a fine performance when winning the Marathon race round Paris last Sunday. He ran the 42 kil 194 metres (26 miles) in 2 hours 43 mins 52 secs and beat his nearest rival, Vermenlen of France, by over 6 mins. Holmer is a great stayer, and sportsmen here would like to see him again meet Kolchmainen and Longboat over the Marathon distance.

BOXING.

The marriage of Bomb Billy Wells created quite a stir in the boxing world, many prominent sportsmen attending the ceremony to wish the English champion and his sixteen year old bride good luck and happiness. The future plans of Wells are not definitely fixed. He contemplates a return visit to America, but as there is some likelihood of his being invited to meet Carpentier at Monte Carlo early in 1913, he may decide to take on the Frenchman before again crossing the Atlantic.

Our other Wells (Matt) is at last matched with Jack Ward of Gloster, who has long been anxious to take on the light weight champion. No date is fixed, but as Wells meets Mehegan on Monday and will give Fred Welsh a return match next month, he looks like having a busy time of it in the near future.

SWIMMING.

Miss Rose Pitonof of Boston, a young lady of 17 1-2 years, swam from Richmond lock to the Tower Bridge in the Thames on Monday in 4 hours 34 mins. The distance is 16 miles 154 yards and even allowing for the assistance of the current and tide, the swim stamps the young American as a fine stayer. It seems a pity, she and Miss L. Smith, who recently swam the 20 miles between Dover and Ramsgate, could not have been brought together in a match as they would certainly have put up an interesting struggle.

Another item of interest in the swimming world is that W. H. Melhurst created a new Southern record of 27mins. 8secs. when winning the Southern one-mile championship at Wilesden. He was second to Hartfield in the half mile English championship and second to Taylor in the long distance championship and his all round ability indicates that he will be one of our best men next season.

SPLENDID GOLF.

G. Duncan has been showing wonderful form in recent golf matches. In an exhibition 36 holes match at Aberdeen on Saturday he defeated E. Ray, the open champion, by 2 and 1, both showing good golf. It was the southern qualifying tournament of the Professional £400 Tournament at Hanger Hill on Wednesday, however, which gave him his best opportunity. He beat his nearest rival by 9 strokes in the 36 holes which illustrates his great form. The morning round of 18 holes was accomplished in 69. This is 3 strokes better than Harry Vardon's competition record for the course and a fine one it is. James Braid was quite off his game and failed to qualify. Rowland Jones had a like experience at Sundridge Park, where the other qualifying competition was held. Jones distinguished himself in another way however, the seventeenth hole, 128 yards, being accomplished in one stroke.

CRICKET.

The bowling of Tarrant and H. L. Simms in the last innings of South Africa against Mr. L. Robinson's English XI at Old Buckingham was remarkable. The former sent down 14 overs, of which 10 were maidens, his victims numbering 5 for only at 18 runs. Simms got 5 wickets at a cost of 24 runs. The South Africans also fared badly against Barnes at Scarborough this week, the visitors being opposed by an eleven, got together by Lord Londesborough. Barnes was at his best and took 6 wickets for 32 runs.

Two fine batting performances marked the Australian vs. South of England at Hastings. Vine led off by scoring 107 in four hours and twenty minutes for the home side and he gave no chance. Macartney of Australia played just such another innings so far as length went but he scored faster, hitting twenty-eight 4's in his total of 176.

THE TURF.

Frank Woolton was well enough to star riding again at the Doncaster meeting and he has made a remarkable recovery from his accident. He rode Lomond in the St. Leger, but the display of the favourite was very disappointing. Mr. Hulton's colt was struck into during the race, but this does not account for his poor showing. That Tracery was far and away the best of the field was clearly demonstrated, and the critics who are prone to say American bred animals fail in stamina got a faces. The winner made all the running and nothing else could go the pace. Mr. Belmont's colt set his sire. Rock Sand was a real good stayer and Tracery has inherited a lot of this.

Mr. Belmont gave £25,000 for the English horse and he must feel pleased to see Tracery emulate the feat of Iroquois, the only other American bred animal to win the St. Leger. Tracery is an out and out races. He had never run before the Derby, in which he finished third, and we may expect to see him do big things next season. He was splendidly ridden by G. Bellhouse, who, whilst he fills the position of first jockey to Mr. Belmont in France, is English-born.

IN GENERAL.

English machines secured the first three prizes and five out of the first seven places in the International motor cycle race at Le Mans this week. The distance was 246 miles (on the road) which M. Devay on a Triumph covered in 5 hours, 6min. 54secs.

Remarkable speed was shown by a 30 h. p. Sunbeam car, driven by D. Resta, the old Putney cyclist, in a 50 miles' trial at Brooklands track recently. The time occupied was 32 mins. 16 secs. or an average of 93 miles an hour.

Although now a real veteran, G. W. Hillyard can still show skill of a high order. Playing against M. J. Ritchie in the South of England championship at the Eastbourne lawn tennis tournament, he put up a great effort in the first set and was only beaten at 10-8. He tired after this, and Ritchie secured the match

Excellent play was seen in the final of the Irish Regimental Polo Cup tournament at Phoenix Park, the 5th Dragoons and the 4th Hussars were the contending teams, the latter starting well. Col. Ansell defended splendidly however, and it was some time before the Hussars scored. Very even play was seen until the last period when the Dragoons scored twice and secured the trophy by three goals to one.

Good prices have been obtained at the Doncaster yearling sales, the best being 3,900 guineas for a colt by St. Frusquin-Hackler's Pride, whilst a William the Third filly fetched 3,800 guineas.

THE ULSTER CAMPAIGN.

HAS IT KILLED THE HOME RULE BILL?

Radicals and the Issue between Protestants and Catholics.

THE CHANCES OF ANOTHER GENERAL ELECTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith addressed a meeting of a hundred thousand people in Sheil Pa k, Liverpool, last night. The latter said he had received promises from Liverpool shipowners of three ships to take ten thousand men to Belfast.

Mr. Gulland, the Scottish Liberal Whip, speaking in Dumfries, said he had been urged to ask the Government to prosecute Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Smith and others, for preaching treason. He believed that the Government was only staying its hand to avoid creating riots, thinking it better to treat the matter with contempt.

Sir Rufus Isaacs, speaking at Reading, said that the performances in Ulster would not turn the Government one hair's breadth from its intention of carrying Home Rule. He predicted that the Bill would have passed its third reading before the end of the year.

LATER.

Now that the Ulster demonstrations are over the public is endeavouring to guage the position created thereby.

The view of the Government was clearly expressed by Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Gulland, the former only mitigating the Government's emphatic determination to pursue the Home Rule policy by the declaration that the Government would be glad to consider carefully and sympathetically the question of any further safeguards.

The Ministerial press upholds the Government policy, but is, perhaps, somewhat less disposed to regard Ulster feeling as bluff. In some Radical quarters, indeed, dislike is evinced to the idea of overthrowing stalwart Protestantism in favour of Catholicism.

There is general positive belief in Unionist circles that the Ulster Convenant ensures the rejection of Home Rule by the Lords, if the Bill goes so far, and in any case ensures the submission of the Bill to the electorate.

This view is strengthened by an article by Mr. Massingham, who observes that at the last election Home Rule was a leading card in the pack, but not precisely at the top. He adds that there may still be something fairly due to Ulster in the way of a formal appeal to the British electorate.

The *Times* correspondent in Dublin states emphatically that everybody in Dublin and the south of Ireland feels that the Home Rule Bill is killed.

LORD ROBERTS.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Earl Roberts is the recipient of universal congratulations on the attaining of his eightieth birthday.

A deputation of sergeants from every battery at Aldershot made a surprise visit to Lord Roberts yesterday, and presented an address and congratulations from the whole of the Artillery.

THE LAND QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Mr. Hemmerde, speaking yesterday, said he had just returned from a merry week-end party where the land question had been discussed. Mr. Lloyd George, he said, who was among the party, meant business.

SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Barry and Durnan have signed articles to scull for the world's championship.

MR. GOKHALE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Mr. Gokhale will sail for South Africa on Saturday.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The death is announced of Archdeacon Colley, after attending a Church Union meeting at Middlesborough yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The death has occurred of the Rev. Augustus Orlebar, the original "Tom Brown" in "Tom Brown's Schooldays."

The death is also announced of Sir Herbert Ellis, a survivor of the "Victoria" disaster.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The death is announced of Sir Robert Egerton.

[Sir Herbert Mackay Ellis who was made a K.C.B., in 1907, was an honorary physician to the King. He was born in 1851, the second son of John Ellis of the Elms, Caudleigh, Devon. He entered the Medical Department of the Navy in 1875, and served in various parts of the world. He was with a battalion of the Royal Marine Artillery through the Egyptian Campaign in 1882. In 1904 he was appointed Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, and for four years from 1904 onwards was Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy.]

[Archdeacon Colley is best remembered for his enthusiastic advocacy of spiritualism. Some years ago, it will be recalled, he issued a challenge offering to pay £1,000 to anyone who could produce by purely artificial means a representative of a spirit which would comply with certain specified terms. This was taken up by Mr. Maskelyne who at a special "seance" claimed that he had been successful. The incident culminated in a Press correspondence and ultimately an action at law.]

[Like Sir Francis Outram, whose death occurred a few days ago, Sir Robert Eyles Egerton, K.C.S.I., was a Harleybury man. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1849 and retired in 1882, after serving as Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab from 1877. He was 85.]

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

No Improvement in the Situation.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOFIA, Sept. 30.

It is officially stated that in view of the reports of the concentration of considerable Turkish forces in Adrianople, and on the frontier, Bulgaria has been compelled to issue a mobilization order to meet eventualities.

BELGRADE, Sept. 30.

A general mobilization order has been signed, and the Skupstina has been summoned for an extraordinary session on October 3rd.

War preparations are proceeding with feverish haste. The police have prohibited the reporting of military movements.

It is reported that the Servian Minister has already left Constantinople.

MOBILISATION OF THE GREEK FORCES.

ATHENS, Oct. 1.

In pursuance of an agreement with the Balkan States, the mobilisation of the Greek forces by land and sea was ordered last night, on the ground that Turkey may seek an issue from her domestic differences by a move against her neighbours.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1.

As the result of the Porte insisting upon Servia giving a declaration of amity, the Servian Minister has issued an ultimatum, demanding the passage of the war material, which has been detained, or the return of the same to France within forty-eight hours. All vessels flying the Greek flag have been recalled from Turkish waters.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.

Count von Berchtold, Minister for Foreign Affairs, questioned with reference to the mobilisations in the Balkans, said there was a weighty decision to be taken between ordering mobilisation and beginning hostilities. The Powers were striving to maintain peace.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The mobilisations in the Balkans are quite unexpected.

The papers comment on them in a gloomy tone, and say that only intervention by the Powers, especially by Austria and Russia, can secure the autonomy of Macedonia, while saving Turkey's face.

Count von Berchtold's statement of yesterday is regarded as reassuring.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1.

The Foreign Minister declares that no ultimatum has been received by Turkey from Bulgaria, or from Bulgaria and Servia jointly.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The tension in the Orient engrosses attention at present. The simultaneous and, obviously, preconcerted mobilisations of Bulgaria, Servia and Greece are regarded as portentious indications that the brink of the crisis is reached. Meanwhile, Count Von Berchtold's statement last night is considered to summarise the situation very aptly.

ROME, Oct. 1.

It is understood that the agreement between the Balkan States aims at obliging Turkey to settle the Macedonian question definitely by granting an autonomous regime with a responsible Governor of Macedonia.

CETNJE, Oct. 1.

The mobilisation at Belgrade and Sofia has aroused a warlike spirit. The King has summoned the War Council, and it is expected that the Council will decide to mobilise.

A MONTENEGRIN APOLOGY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.

Montenegro has apologised for the attack on the Turkish ammunition convoy near Lake Skutari and has promised the punishment of the aggressors.

ITALO-TURKISH WAR.

Rechid Pasha's Momentous Mission.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.

The definite issue of peace pourparlers is expected in a few days, as Rechid Pasha is bearing to Switzerland Turkey's final conditions, the non-acceptance of which, it is believed, will entail a rupture of the negotiations.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Chinese loan is quoted at a half discount.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.

The Chinese Legation and German official circles know nothing of the Hamburg loan.

CHOLERA AT MECCA.

JEDDAH, Sept. 30.

An outbreak of cholera has been declared at Mecca.

BRITISH REVENUE.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

According to Exchequer returns the revenue for the half year is £75,544,825, an increase of £2,516,104 over the corresponding period of last year.

RUSSIAN BEET CROP.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 1.

The beet crop is officially estimated at 804,145,530 poods.

The marriage took place at Titsey Church, Surrey, on Sept. 10, of Mr. Claude Arthur Cecil Streatfeild, Indian Civil Service, fifth son of the late Rev. W. Champion Streatfeild, of Charts' Edge, Westerham, and Miss Rosamond Mary Cecil Smith, elder daughter of the Rev. Cecil E. Smith, rector of Titsey.

BALMORAL MEETING.

British and Russian Ministers Agree about Persia.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Reuter is officially informed that in their conversations at Balmoral recently, M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, and Sir Edward Grey found themselves in complete accord, desiring to work for peace, and co-operating in any diplomatic action favourable thereto.

No new political agreement affecting Persia was discussed. Neither Power desires the partition of Persia. Both are carefully considering how best to assist in the strengthening of the Persian Government to enable that Government to re-establish order, secure the safety of trade routes, and expedite the withdrawal of Foreign troops.

THE INDIAN TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABABAD, Oct. 1.

Squadrons of the Central India Horse at Ispahan were to start for Shiraz on the 30th September last. On their arrival at Shiraz Colonel Douglas will have three squadrons under his orders, the remainder of the regiment being at Bushire.

THE DACCA MURDER.

Attempts to Trace the Assassins.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

The Dacca correspondent of the *Englishman* sends particulars of a conference of the non-official leading men of Dacca, held there on Sunday, with regard to the murder of the head constable, Ratilal Roy. Eight gentlemen attended the conference on the invitation of the District Magistrate. The Magistrate, who presided, first explained the steps that had been taken in the investigation of the matter, and appealed to those present for co-operation and help in the investigation. Some of the bullets found have been sent to Dum Dum for examination.

It was suggested by one that Ratilal Roy was of a too insignificant position in the force to have called for the vengeance of whose who were known as anarchists. It would be better, suggested another to trace the history of the murdered man's doings for the last three months to see whether anything could be traced, elucidating the cause of the murder. A third gave an account of the doings of the head constable, before he was drafted to the Criminal Investigation Department, alleging that the deceased was known to levy blackmail on the women of the town and those visiting them After a little more discussion the conference dissolved.

The step taken by the Magistrate is considered by the public of Dacca, a move in the right direction.

HEAVY RAIN IN BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 1.

Much distress has been caused in Bangalore City by torrential showers since Saturday; over fifty houses belonging to the poorer classes have collapsed, reducing about hundred families to practical destitution. Mr. Ananda Rao, the Dewan, visited the scene and ordered food and shelter to be provided them in the State almshouses, besides arranging to assist them to rebuild their houses Except one feeble old woman carried off her feet by the storm water, no loss of life has occurred.

KASHMIR FATALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINAGAR, Oct. 1.

Particulars now received of the recent fata accident to Sardar Bahadur Dyal Singh, Deputy Superintendent, Criminal Intelligence Department, and his wife, show that they were driving in a landau on the Jhelum Valley Road near Hattian when a fall of stones caused the ponies to shy, carrying the landau over the khud, forty or fifty feet deep on the river side. The Sardar Bahadur and his wife were killed instantaneously. The servant and driver escaped. The bodies were taken to Rawalpindi.

A CALCUTTA ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

The P. and O. steamer "Borneo" when entering Kidderpore Docks on Sunday evening last collided with the swing bridge heading girder and caused damage to the railway lines which cross the bridge. Owing to the accident traffic has had to be diverted from Garden Reach Road to Circular Garden Reach Road and a good deal of inconvenience has been caused. It is expected that some days will elapse before the bridge is in working order again. The steamer was not damaged in any way and will leave at daybreak on Thursday for England.

AN ELECTION SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, Oct. 1.

The First Sub-judge of Barisal yesterday delivered judgment in the suit brought by Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt and two others against the order of the Commissioner of the Dacca division declaring the plaintiffs' election to the local Municipality void on the ground of irregularity. The judge held the election good and decreed the suit.

RANGOON WATER SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 1.

The Rangoon Municipal Committee have engaged the services of Sir Alexander Binnie as expert to report on the whole question of the water supply of Rangoon on a fee of five hundred guineas.

CALCUTTA POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

The Calcutta police reorganisation scheme, which should have come into operation on August 1, but had to be postponed owing to departmental difficulties, will be brought into force on November 1.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

Full List of the New Delhi Appointments.

THE VICEROY'S POWERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The following is the complete list of appointments made in connection with the new capital:—

Captain Rowan Robinson, Transport Registration Officer, ranking as Special Assistant Commissioner; Major H. C. Beadon, Deputy Commissioner; Mr. Hadow, Superintendent of Police; Lieut-Colonel Davidson, Civil Surgeon; Messrs. MacRae and Wilson, Assistant Superintendents; Mr. Beatty, Deputy Superintendent of the Police; Pir Azimuddin, Tahsildar; S. Shah Abbas and M. Rahmatulla, Naib Tahsildars; Harichand Karan Singh and Abdul Hamid Khan, Honorary Magistrates, to exercise first class magisterial powers; Mr. Mitchell I. C. S., to be second class Magistrate; Lala Murarilal Khosla, District Judge; Khawaja Tasssaduk Hussain, Judge of the Small Causes Court; Mr. Abdus Sawad, Registrar, Small Cause Court; Mr. Chunilal, Sub-Judge; Major Beadon and Mr. S. M. Jacob, Justices of the Peace, the latter being given the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act; Mr. C. L. Sundas, Divisional and Sessions Judge; Mr. Ismail, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor; Mr. Clifford, Additional Divisional and Sessions Judge; Ghulam Muhammad Hassain Khan, second class Magistrate within the municipal limits, and Chaudhari Raghu Nath Singh to be magistrate, 2nd class, Delhi District; Munshi Mahbub Alam and Lal Dasawadi Ram to be Collectors under the Land Acquisition Act; Ghullam Mahammad Hassan Khan, Sub Registrar.

The following gentlemen are appointed second class Magistrates:—Lala Bala Prashad, Lala Sultan Singh, Srikishen Das, Lala Ishri Prashad, Sheik Subhan Bukhh, Rai Theo Pershad, Raziuddin Khan, Ahmad Said Khan, Mir Nasir Ali Khan, Lachmi Narian.

A number of notifications appear in the *Gazette of India* relating to the Province of Delhi, reserving to the Governor-General the exercise of powers under the following heads:—Legal Practitioners Act, section 6 and 41, subsection 4, the Powers of Attorney Act, the Punjab Courts Act, sections 14 and 31, subsection (2) 39 and 67, the Guardians and Wards Act, section 30, the Criminal Procedure Code, sections 108, 196, 355 and 584, the Insolvency Act, section 51, the Civil Procedure Code, sections 126 and 129, the Indian Press Act and the Seditious Meetings Act.

The Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab will exercise powers under Section 25, 37 and 41, sub-section (1) of the Legal Practitioners Act, section 25 and sub-section (2) of the Punjab Courts Act and the Reformatory Schools Act.

It is notified that lunatics from Delhi may be sent to the Lahore Reformatory, and youthful offenders may be sent to the Reformatory School at Delhi.

The Accountant-General of the Punjab is appointed Treasurer of Endowments for the Province of Delhi.

The Railway Police district in Delhi will be under control of the Punjab Government. Powers under the Extradition Act will be exercised by the Governor-General and not by the Chief Commissioner; similarly, powers under the Local Authorities Emergency Loans Act will be exercised by the Governor-General.

The Chief Commissioner, among other functions, will exercise appellate powers under the Punjab Tenancy Act and the Punjab Land Revenue Act.

DELHI, Oct. 1.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hailey arrived at Delhi today to inaugurate the new Chief Commissionership which came into existence this morning. He was received at the station by the principal local officers and proceeded to the Town Hall where he was introduced to the Municipal Commissioners and Durbaris. A holiday was declared in the local law Courts to obviate any difficulties that might arise with reference to the limitation of appeal suits pending the constitution of the Chief Commissionership.

A VILLAGE FIGHT.

Two Men Reported Mortally Wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 1.

The Jhelum correspondent of the *Punjabee* reports a serious encounter of the Jhelum police with inhabitants of Doman Thana in Chakwal Tahsil. Sub-Inspector San Singh sent a sergeant with a posse of constables to arrest a man who had drawn a large sum of money from the Jhelum treasury by false personation. The leading men of the village collected to oppose the arrest and the Sub-Inspector himself proceeded with a strong guard when a free firht ensued in which the Sub-Inspector was compelled to fire and villagers used lathis. Two men were mortally wounded and many injured more or less seriously; about forty men arrested.

ALLEGED PERSONATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

A European woman, Mrs. Eleanor Rose Chisholm, was brought before the magistrate to-day, charged with personating Mrs. L. Pugh, wife of a barrister who is now in England, and obtaining gramophone one records worth Rs. 150 from a local firm. The firm discovered that Mrs. Pugh was out of Calcutta and enquiries were proceeding when the woman was driven into Fenwick Bazar Thana by a taxi cab driver who said that she refused to pay the hire due Rs. 52-8. She was released on her own bail but did not appear and was afterwards arrested in Hastings Street. The case was adjourned.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 1.

News from Baghdad states that railway material had begun to arrive there by steamer last month, and that the work of construction of the line northwards from that town was to be begun at once. A German engineer has been at Baghdad for a considerable time preparing plans for the southern section of the Baghdad Railway.

CALCUTTA GAMBLERS.

Start "Banks" to Provide Funds.

AN AMAZING CRAZE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

The latest phase of the cotton figure craze is the establishment of gambling banks. A large number of such banks have lately come into existence at Howrah, opened to all depositors of Rs. 10 and multiple. Interest at ten per cent. per day is paid for five consecutive days, after which the principal may be withdrawn if the bank is still in existence. The bank people stakes the whole amount on cotton figure gambling. Three such banks have suddenly disappeared with about Rs. 40,000.

The police are making enquiries to trace the absconding bankers.

CIGARETTE TRADE DISPUTE.

An Alleged False Description.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct 1.

At the instance of Th. Vafiadis and Co., Egyptian cigarette importers, the District Magistrate to-day issued a process against G. Stanticopolo, agent and manager, D. Macropolo and Co., Rangoon, under Section 7 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act for being in possession of and selling goods with a false trade mark. The complainants alleged that their firm are the biggest importers of Egyptian cigarettes in Burma and India and three bands, "Non Plus Ultra," "Champion" and "Nizam" cigarettes were manufactured by the accused in Bombay and as the label on them bore a false trade description, and the general "get up" of goods manufactured in and exported from Egypt, they were calculated to deceive the purchaser into thinking that they were of Egyptian manufacture. The hearing is fixed for October 10.

THE AFGHAN ARMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 1.

A Frontier correspondent states that orders have been issued at Kabul to make the peace strength of the regular infantry regiments, 800 rank and file. New districts will have to furnish men regularly, and these will be posted to regiments for training. It is possible that short service is about to be tried as at present the only reserves to the regular army are undisciplined tribal levies.

GOVERNMENT PRO. NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce have expressed their opinion regarding the proposed alteration of the present form of Government Promissory Notes. The Chamber thinks that no attempt should be made to absolve the Public Debt Office from responsibility, and no fee should be levied for paying compensation to persons who would suffer loss by forgery of notes.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 30.

The officers of the I. M. S. were "At Home" on the maidan one day last week. As Mrs. Whitworth Jones unfortunately took ill almost at the last moment, the duties of hostess devolved upon Mrs. Jackson alone. Several mounted and unmounted events took place and the most amusing was one in which the ladies were blindfolded and had to add a tail and an eye to a donkey drawn on a blackboard. After a keen contest Mrs. Kennedy proved to be the best artist.

We have had a visit from Dastoor Dr. Dhala of Karachi. On Friday evening, under the chairmanship of the Rev. W. G. Robertson, Gujarat College, he gave us a most interesting lecture on "East and West" in which he traced the mutual relationship and inter-action of East and West from a remote past down to the immediate present and drew therefrom some useful lessons for the present and the future.

Though our nights are now pleasantly cool, yet the days are uncomfortably warm. However as it is good growing weather and bodes a fine harvest, we cannot complain.

We have had an unusually unhealthy monsoon season. Sickness has been very rife and the death rate has been alarmingly high. More than one useful and prominent life has been removed from our midst, as for example Sardar Lalbhai Dalpatbhai and the Nagar Sheth. The most recent death was that of Miss M. H. Steen. She was the Principal of the Local Training College for Christian girls and was universally respected and widely known as a most earnest and capable worker. By her death from typhoid in the prime of her life the S. P. Mission has suffered an irreparable loss.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Question of New Secretary's Appointment.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. J. Kent presiding.

The Board considered the question of appointing a secretary.

The chairman proposed that Government be requested to submit the name of an officer to be appointed to the post.

Mr. Wacha moved, as an amendment that application for the post he invited by public advertisement.

The amendment was put to the vote and defeated.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved another amendment to the effect that applications for the post of the Secretary be invited from the public and the Government be also requested to forward names of officers, they thought fit for the appointment. In this manner they would have many names of officers and persons to select from. If the original proposition was carried, Sir Ibrahim was afraid, the Board would lose their constitutional right of making the appointment.

This amendment was agreed to.

The Trustees then proceeded to consider the administration report of the Board for the year ended March 31, 1912.

Mr. Wacha observed that he did not object to the description of the Trust chawls but he objected to the comparison being made between the mortality among the people living in the chawls and the city mortality. It was unscientific and and improper, because they were comparing a small area occupied by about fifteen thousand people and the whole city whose population was one million. He also objected to the appendices which were worked out on wrong basis and were unscientific.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that the comparison was made to show the sanitary conditions of the chawls.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne observed that it was very proper to make the comparison with the whole city mortality figures to point out that though the chawls were occupied by poor people, yet the mortality figures were satisfactory.

The trustees then adjourned.

MR. MASON'S NEW BOOK.

Sidelights on Parliament and Politicians.

No discriminating reader of fiction should miss "The Turnstile," the latest work of the author of that much-discussed book, "The Broken Road." "The Turnstile" may, perhaps, not be as some think it is the best thing he has yet given us, but it is extremely interesting, especially for its side-lights on Parliament and Politicians. Mr. Mason, it will be remembered, came into the House of Commons, the huge wave of Liberal enthusiasm that passed over the land in 1906, but apparently he did not find political life altogether congenial; at any rate, when the first Parliament of King Edward came to an end, the able novelist did not offer himself for re-election, and he has not, I think, since shown any keen desire to return to Westminster. The story he tells in "the Turnstile" opens in Argentina but is soon moved to England and turns upon the career of an ambitious arctic explorer, Captain Rames, who decides to forsake his proper metier for the glamour of party politics. To any one who follows politics at all closely, it is almost impossible not to fix the names of living men to some of the characters sketched so skilfully by Mr. Mason's pen. For example, who will fail to distinguish a very eminent statesman in "Henry Smale." I quote as follows from his description of a dinner party at which Captain Rames was one of the guests:—

"Do you see the man sitting next to our host, and upon his right?"

Captain Rames saw a small thin man in the dress of a Privy Councillor, a man with a peaked, fleshless face, in which a pair of small eyes twinkled alertly. A scanty crop of grey hair covered the back of his skull, and left markedly visible the height and the narrowness of his forshead. Captain Rames leaned forward with a new interest.

"Yes, and I recognise his face," he said. "Surely that is Henry Smale."

"Exactly," returned Sir James. "He is in the Cabinet, and, quite apart from politics, he is, upon scientific grounds, a man of great distinction."

"But, surely, he disproves your theory. He looks an ascetic."

"And is nothing of the kind," interrupted Sir James. "I admit that his look of ascetism has been a great asset to him in his career. But the public has quite misjudged him. He is a voluptuary, with the face of a monk, the most useful combination for public life in this country which you could possibly imagine. If he dines alone at his club, he will not dine under a guinea; and he has the animal weaknesses up to the brim of him. For instance, he is as jealous as a dog. Filch from him the smallest of his prerogatives, and he will turn upon you bitterly. Yet he has done great things, and initiated bold policies. Why? Because he has enough of the animal in him to do great things." And upon that Sir James broke off. Rames makes the acquaintance of John—I beg pardon Henry Smale and consults him about his notion to give up exploration for politics:—

"I don't want to advise you one way or the other," said Smale, "but it is not as if you had no career, and you should come to your decision with your eyes open. I speak to you as to one of the ambitions. If you go in, I take it, you go in with an eye on the Treasury Bench. Well, I can tell you this; the House of Commons makes a few, but it breaks a few, and if it advances some it mars a good many. Poverty is a serious hindrance, for it means that you cannot give the time to the House of Commons which it now claims."

"There are the barristers," objected Rames. "The House of Commons is in their line of business," returned Henry Smale. "The highest offices of the law are reached through the House of Commons. Moreover, the questions which arise for debate here have often been the subject already of suits in the law courts. They have acquired, too, the knack of extracting rapidly the essential things out of a paper or a bill. Thus the barristers come especially equipped. Yet, even so, very often they do not make their mark. And here is a point for you, Captain Rames." Henry Smale turned with a warning finger upraised and stopped in his walk. "The most distinguished men enter this House and never get the ear of it. The House of Commons is not ungenerous, but for eight hours a day, through a long portion of the year, people are talking in that Chamber there, and it will not provide an audience unless, first, the speaker has something of his own to contribute, and, secondly, can express his contribution. It does not, on the one hand, ask for oratory; it is not, on the other, content even with exhaustive knowledge; it demands character, personality, the power of coming out of your knowledge some judgments of your own, the power of explaining your judgment in clear and intelligible phrase sufficiently vivid to arrest its attention. I admit at once that if you succeed, success here is sweeter than anywhere else; its recognition is so immediate. But, on the other hand, here disappointment is more bitter. To come in with ambition, and to be left behind in the race—there is no destiny more galling." Our old friend, the late J. M. Maclean, would have said "hear, hear" to that shrewd observation. Then who will fail to recognise in "Mr. Devenish" a man who is very prominent in the public eye? Captain Rames, in discussing "Mr. Devenish" with the heroine, described him as "the man who had walked in the road." She asks him to explain more fully what he means by this and he does so.

Devenish (he says) was the son of a small struggling tradesman, in a little town surrounded by land which was carefully preserved. Therefore he was chased out of the woods and off the grass. The gamekeeper was his enemy, and an enemy always at hand. To feel the turf beneath his feet, he must use stealth like a criminal. He lived in a good grass country, and all the share he had of it was the dust kicked up from the road by the wheels of carriages. In his boyhood he had brooded over his exclusion, and through the hard struggles of his youth his thought has been rancorous. Now, it is true, the rancour had diminished. At the age of forty-five he had reashed high office, and with high office, for the first time, a regular and sufficient income. He was freed for a while, at all events from the desperate endeavour to pay his way outside and keep his footing inside the House of Commons. He met men of diverse pursuits from the far corners of the earth. The world broadened out before him magically. He entered late, as it were, upon his youth; the arts swept into his view, a glittering procession, and enchanted him. All was new to him as to a child. The natural charm of the man found an outlet; he had good humour now, and a pleasant friendliness. Gradually the doors of the great houses had been opened to him—and he had looked in. It was to his credit that he had only looked in. He had come away unspoilt, uncaptured. But though he recognised that for him the world had become wonderfully a place of amenities, he had not forgotten that as a boy he had been forced to walk in the road; and the dust of it was still bitter in his mouth; "For those who come after me," he had said to himself, "it shall not be so," and he was in a hurry to set about the change. Another character who fascinated her was "Howard Fall" and if it is not a portrait of a much-respected man who sat in the Parliament of 1906-10 but is not now a member of the House of Commons all I can say is it might be.

To her Howard Fall was, with the exception of her husband, the most interesting man in the room. She welcomed his presence wholeheartedly. He was intellect, he was modesty. Even now, at her implied compliment, he was blushing like a young girl, and his eyes shone with dog-like gratitude. Howard Fall was then about fifty years of age; and though he was but a contemporary of Harry Rames in the House of Commons, he had already acquired there a special place of high distinction. Of too acute and logical a mind to be a good party man, he harried, with a pleasant voice and most destructive criticism, now his own party, now his opponents. He had one great quality in common with Cynthia—he was quite without affectation. He would make a brilliant speech with extraordinary diffidence. But he made it, and a genuine word of praise or thanks delighted him, as a schoolboy is delighted with a sovereign. With the mild manners of a curate, he combined the courage of a soldier. If he had ideas to express—and he generally had—no thought of prudence could hinder him from expressing them. Indeed, he drew a gentle contentment from the knowledge that as a rule they were troublesome to those whom he nominally supported. Cynthia had heard him more than once from the Ladies' Gallery, and had admired his honesty and courage."

I must make one other quotation which confirms the opinion I formed many years ago and still retain that to the bulk of M.P.'s the life at Westminster is mere loafing. Captain Rames, when "Henry Smale" is pouring cold water on the Arctic explorer's political aspirations, replies "I see a good many men in this Lobby. I do not notice that any of them are bored; indeed, for the most part, they seem very busy." Smale rejoins:—

"That is one of the tragedies of the House of Commons. There are so many men in who during the whole of each session are extremely busy doing nothing; they haven't a moment to spare, they do nothing with so much energy and presistence. Industry without work, idleness without risk—that is how this House was once described, and believe me, the description is not inapt." A propos I remember the late Lord Colin Campbell once telling me that when he was a member of the House of Commons, he tried hard to do some serious work, writing I think, during his enforced attendance in the Palace of Westminster, but found it absolutely impossible. I believe Edward Jenkins ("Ginx's Baby") prided himself on having written a book in the House of Commons Library, but he, I margine, was the exception that proves the rule.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINA.

Lessons Drawn from the Great Drama.

The past week, writes the "Celestial Empire," of the Sept. 7, will be remarkable in Chinese annals for certain personal, moral, and territorial developments of the great drama which has now been running for nearly a year. We have seen a drawing together of personalities which may have the greatest possible effect on the future of China. The ex-President, Dr. Sun, has visited Peking as the guest of the Provisional President Yuan, and we have had to report nothing but unanimity, friendliness, and apparently complete agreement on all vital points between these the two greatest men in China to-day. Needless to say we welcome all such proofs of the most broad-mindedness which China must adopt if she is to steer her way safely from out of the crowd of difficulties which surround her. Dr. Sun's friends and co-adjutor, General Huang Hsing, who was to have accompanied him to the capital, is now making the journey in company with General Chen Chi-Mei, and the assemblage thus formed in Peking will, it is hoped, go far to show that any breach between north and south is beyond belief. All this is so much to the good. The more of unity the more of strength. Up to the present the weakness of the new regime, due to the divisions amongst its so-called supporters, has been pitiful to witness. The central authority has no authority: provincial officials obeyed or disobeyed its orders at discretion. We soon may hope for something very different. It is always a sign of magnanimity when rivals are able to sink their difference for the good of the state. That this seems to be happening in the north is ground for congratulation. The morals of a people are matters of evolution, no more to be hurried than is the growth of a mighty forest tree. But there is one point in connection with the week's developments from a moral point of view which calls for comment. We published on Tuesday from a special correspondent in Peking an article on the rewards to be given to those who have done service to the Republic. Amongst those we were astounded to find this curious assortment, "Bomb-throwers, and assassins, editors and spies." Doubtless the editors will appreciate to the full the honour of being in such distinguished company. Perhaps, too, the people of China will see nothing but what is right and proper in giving rewards to assassins, though we notice that for suggesting assassination, the "Ming Bao" has been suppressed. That, however, was for recommending killing which would be murder, since it was intended for some of the present officials. If it be true that the Chinese Government really means to make public reward to "bomb-throwers and assassins, then by that one act it banishes itself from the society of civilised states and publishes to all the world that its morality is still that of the dark ages. No blow so fatal could have been struck by any foreign enemy, however antagonistic.

When we turn to territorial developments we naturally direct our eyes to the great dependencies. There is a state of war in many portions of the long frontier from the blue waters of the Sea of Japan to the whitened tops of the Tibetan Himalayas. We have dealt so fully with these matters before that there is no need now to do more than record the most recent suggestions for immediate action. Dr Sun is said to hold opinions on the matter which very closely approximate our own. He recognises that it is impossible for China to do anything in opposition to the iuimensity of the power opposed to her. For the time being, therefore, she must acquiesce. There will be a time when something more can be done. What we should like to see ourselves is the formation of Mongolia and Tibet into buffer states under the suzerainty of China. This would not only save her face but would be an unquestioned source of security. For this reason we welcome the recommendations of Tuang Yi, Chief Administrator in Tibet. He would restore the religious authority of the Dalai Lama, would prevent ill-treatment of Tibetans by Chinese—a damning admission—would withdraw all Chinese troops but a bodyguard of 200 men for the Ambas, and leave all internal affairs to be managed by the Tibetans, the Chinese officials having a voice in important political affairs. Coming from such a quarter, these views are of the highest importance. They, moreover, are almost identical with what England has demanded. With regard to Mongolia a scheme of negotiation has been suggested which seems fair and reasonable. Special commissioners are to revise the treaties dealing with that dependency, to demarcate boundary lines, and lay down principle under which all economic questions may be solved. Russia is not to station troops in Mangolia nor is she to act in such a way as if the land were her own. These are the simple demands of reason and right. It is to be hoped that they may serve as a basis for a complete understanding.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

What are the Rights of an Adopted Son.

A Full Bench consisting of their lordships the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao, disposed of a reference made to them in a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Beaman and concurred in by Mr. Justice Heaton.

The question referred to the Full Bench was: "Whether the terms of an agreement entered into between the natural and adoptive parent, as conditions of adoption were binding upon and could be enforced against the adopted son."

Mr. Setlur and Mr. Nadkarni, with Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar, appeared for the first respondent.

The original suit was instituted by Venkubai Kom Rangacharya, against Radhabai Kom Vyasacharya, and others, to recover possession of certain property, the first defendant, who was the mother of the plaintiff, alleging that the father of the plaintiff made a gift of the property in suit, at the time of adopting the father of Vyasacharya bin Narayancharya, the second defendant in this suit. The deed of settlement was passed prior to the deed of adoption, and attested by the natural father of the adopted son and presented for registration along with the deed of adoption. Under the settlement deed the plaintiff was to obtain possession after attaining majority. The plaintiff attained her majority in 1906.

On behalf of the minor defendant, it was contended that the deed of settlement was not binding either on his father or on him.

The Subordinate Judge of Haveri, who tried the suit, held that the agreement was reasonable and proper, and awarded the plaintiff's claim.

In the appeal, the District Judge, confirmed the award of the lower court.

Against this decision the second defendant a minor, represented by his mother, appealed to the High Court.

Mr. Justice Beaman, in delivering judgment observed that what actually happened in the case was that a contract had been made on behalf of the minor, one of the results of which was, that the adopted boy agreed to treat himself as not adopted, so long as the adoptive mother lived. For in law his adoption put an end to her life estate, and at once relegated her to the position of a Hindu widow entitled to maintenance. So that what might be thought to be almost the absurdity of the view could be illustrated by saying that such an agreement viewed solely with reference to its legal consequences, was exactly the same as though a son could agree not to be born. If adoption was in essence a religious sacrament, creating a new status, the reasoning of the learned judges, expressed in Chinto versus Janki, reported in Bombay High Court Reports, Vol. XI, page 193, and other similar cases, favouring the recognition of preliminary bargainings, and the making of conditional contracts, would have to be very carefully reconsidered.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Full Bench said, that the document which purported to transfer the absolute interest in certain immovable property to the daughter of the adopting mother, also reserved for the use of the latter all the rest of the property then in her possession for life, subject to certain outstanding charges for the maintenance of other widows. Notwithstanding this reservation, the adopted son sued for the whole of the property of his adoptive mother immediately after he attained his majority and obtained possession of that property under a decree of the court. For this reason, the learned Chief Justice was of opinion that the facts of the case did not give rise as to the general question stated in the referring judgment. The question therefore for the decision of the Full Bench, was whether a settlement of immovable property by an adopting widow, in favour of her daughter to take effect upon the daughter attaining majority, assented to by the natural father of the adopted boy at the time of the adoption, could be enforced by the daughter against the adopted son, who repudiated it on attaining his majority.

In Baoji Vinakrao versus Laxmibai reported in Indian Law Reports, Vol. XI, Bombay series, page 433, Mr. Justice Farran, had stated that if the stipulations in an agreement contemporaneous with an adoption were unreasonable such as giving the widow an absolute power of disposition over the property, they should be rejected as "ultra vires." In Venkappa versus Fakirgauda, a decision of the Appellate Bench of this Court, it was held that the stipulations in an agreement made on the occasion of adoption between the natural parent and the adoptive mother, whereby the latter was invested with a power to make a gift of her husband's property to her brother, were not binding on the adopted son. This decision appeared to have escaped the notice of the referring bench. This decision had never been questioned in this court nor in any other court in India, and it was certainly not in conflict with the decisions of the Privy Council alluded to in the referring judgment.

Counsel for the plaintiff had sought to justify the gift to his client by reference to certain texts, which were acted upon in Cheerasvani Sahu versus Gopi Sahu, reported in Indian Law Reports Vol. 37, Calcutta series, page 1, in which it was held, that it was competent to a Hindu widow governed by the Mitakshara law to make a valid gift of a reasonable portion of the immovable property of her husband to her daughter on the occasion of her marriage, and that such gifts were binding on the reversionary heirs of her husband.

The learned Chief Justices, was unable to hold that the decision of the Calcutta High Court had any application to the present case, where by reason of adoption a brother would be in existence, who could perform such duties as were imposed upon him by Manu, in Book IX, Verse 118. Nor could they apply to a case where the settlements of a property was made upon the sister neither on the occasion of a partition, nor on the occasion of her marriage. For these reasons the learned Chief Justice answered the amended question in the negative.

Their Lordships, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar Mr. Justice Batchelor, and Mr. Justice Rao, concurred.

A FOUL AND CRUEL MURDER.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of an appeal filed by Bai Parvati who was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, for the murder of her husband' Bhawanishanker Jetha. In connection with this appeal their lordships also disposed of a reference in the cases of Dalpat Nagar, and Dalu Kom Nagarsi, who were co-accused in the case.

Mr. N. K. Mehta appeared for Bai Parvati, Mr. Kemsal appeared for the second accused and Mr. T. Thakar appeared for the fourth accused. Mr. L. A. Shah, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The story for the prosecution was that Bhawanishankar was murdered on the night of the 21st of May, 1912. On the 23rd of May, Head Constable Miya Bhai, who was on duty at Kanpur, received an anonymous post card that Bai Parvati had murdered her husband, Bhawanishanker, and had concealed his body in the house. The head constable went to the house and made enquiries, when Bai Parvati informed him that her husband had gone to Bhavnagar. This information was corroborated by her daughter, Jitu. Later on she made a statement, and before a panch the spot where the body of Bhawanishanker was buried was excavated. Jitu made a statement that although she had not seen the murder committed, she had heard from her mother that the latter and one Dalpat had committed the crime. Dalpat was arrested, and in a box belonging to him, certain clothes which belonged to the deceased were found. Jitu then made a second statement to the effect that she had witnessed the murder, which was committed by her mother and Dalpat. Parvati, Dalpat Nagar, Keshavji Valav and Bai Dahi were then placed before the judge. The first three were charged with having committed the murder of Bhawanishanker and the fourth with having abetted the murder. The judge was assisted by a jury.

In his address to the jury, the judge said that the principal and only eye-witness was the girl, Jitu. She deposed that Keshav, the third accused, used to visit the house during the absence of her father, and that on such occasions she was sent out to play. On the night of the murder, she was sleeping on the terrace with her mother. Her father was sleeping in a room next to the terrace. In consequence of a noise she woke up, a light was burning in her father's room, and she saw the third accused, Keshavji, holding the legs of her father, and Dalpat Nagar, the second accused, striking him on the breast with a heavy hammer. Jitu stated that on witnessing the scene she cried out when the second accused came over and seized her. After a little while Bai Dahi, the fourth accused, came across the roof, which joined her house to that of the deceased, and took her (Jitu) away to Bai Dahi's house.

The jury found Parvati guilty of murder and the second, third and fourth accused not guilty. The Sessions Judge agreeing with the verdict of the jury sentenced Parvati to death, subject to the confirmation of the High Court. Agreeing with their verdict as to Keshavji, he acquitted and discharged him. With regard to Dalpat Nagar and Dahi, he stated that he could not accept the verdict of the jury, and reported their case to the High Court. He was of opinion that the murder was a foul and cruel one, and that Dalpat ought to be found guilty of the murder of Bhawanishanker and that Dahi ought to be found guilty of abetting the murder.

Their lordships confirmed the sentence of death, passed on Parvati and dismissed her appeal. With regard to Dalpat, they accepted the evidence of Jitu which was relied on by the Sessions Judge, and were of opinion that he was the real murderer, and convicted and sentenced him to death. The court was satisfied that Dahi was in the conspiracy and convicted her of abetment of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THE GAMBLING CASE.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris, C.I.D., charged Jaffer Mahomed and seventeen others with gambling in a common gaming-house runs by the first accused, in Erskine Road.

Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., and Superintendent Sullivan, C.I.D., prosecuted. Mr. Velankar, barrister, instructed by Mr. Fereira, Solicitor defended the first accused, Mr. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. De Cunha, pleader, defended the other accused.

The first accused pleaded, that they were playing ordinary games at cards and not for gain.

The second accused's plea was that he was not in a common gaming house. He admitted he was playing.

The rest of the accused made the same plea as the second accused.

Evidence in the case was then gone into and Mr. Harker entered the witness-box. He deposed that accompanied by the informant on whose sworn information he had proceeded in the matter he went to a particular house in Erskine Road on the morning of the 23rd September at 12-45 a. m. The witness then described how he entered the room through two outer rooms and found the accused except Sulleman Moos, the fifth accused, seated on the ground. On witness entering the room, all except the first accused, got up. The latter remained seated in a corner. By his side was lying a green cup in which was a number of small silver coins and on the ground a quantity of copper coins, and money amounting to Rs. 39-4-0. On the person of the accused witness found a large sum of money. The largest amount on one individual was Rs. 231.

Mr. Harker then said he had to pull out his revolver as two of the accused rushed at him, but no actual resistance was offered. Mr. Sullivan then entered the room and brought the fifth accused. Leaving the lot in charge of Mr. Sullivan, witness went out to call a "panch." A search was made and three packs of cards and packets of candles were found in the room.

Mr. Harkar went out to fetch the divisional police, after the panchnama was signed and the accused were handed over to them.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Harker if he had any orders or instructions from the Commissioner of Police, before he went to the horse?

Mr. Harker replied that when he had first come to Bombay he had a discussion with the Commissioner of Police and as a result of it he had delegated to him (Mr. Harker) under section 6 of the Bombay City Police Act his (Commissioner's) powers under section 6 of the Gambling Act.

The Magistrate: You now say that you acted under those powers.—Yes; precisely.

Is that delegation verbal or in writing?—Entirely oral.

Mr. Harker was then cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar.

He said that he received the information at his Bungalow on Sunday night at 11-30.

What did you do then?—I made the informant state on oath where gambling was going on.

Did you reduce the information to writing?—No.

What right have you to administer an oath?—I am a Justice of the Peace.

Under what section do you claim the right of administering oath as a J. P.?—I also claim the right under the powers delegated to me by the Commissioner of Police.

As a J. P. under what section or what law you claim the right of administering an oath?—I cannot say.

How was the oath administered?—In the Marathi language, I said: Tell the truth swearing by God.

You claim the right, because powers were delegated to you by the Commissioner under section 6?—Yes.

Have you ever exercised the powers before?—Yes, almost five or six times.

At all those times the accused pleaded guilty?—Yes.

And so your powers were not challenged?—No.

When did the Commissioner deligate the powers to you? About the end of April or beginning of May, 1912.

Is there any office resolution about it? No. It was entirely a matter between me and the Commissioner.

Can you give me the exact terms in which you received the authority from the Commissioner?

I had a conversation with him, during the course of which I discussed the law point and should have a ruling of the Calcutta High Court. As a result of the discussion he gave me this authority.

May I know what dicession it is? Yes; the ruling was given on a reference from the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. It is reported in the Indian Law Reports 28, Calcutta, page 670.

As a result of your conversation the Police Commissioner gave you indefinite powers under the Police Act and the Gambling Act?—No; they were definite powers. The Commissioner said to me: "I agree with you that you have the powers, and accordingly you are authorised to act in accordance with those powers." I do not say that those were the exact words but they were to that effect.

Did you reduce to writing the substance of the conversation and the delegation?—No, it was not delegation but authorization.

Before you received the information on oath in this case did you communicate to the Commissioner?—No; I received no orders from him in reference to this case. I acted in this case on the general authority given me by the Commissioner in April or May.

Apart from that you did not act upon any special orders?—No.

Who was the landlord of the house?—One Dayal Purshotum is responsible for the rents, but the landlord is one Karsondas Govindji. The former, I understand, is going to prosecute the accused for trespass.

Did you advise him to prosecute the accused?—No.

Witness continuing said that the room where the accused were found was untenanted for about six weeks. He was the first officer to enter the room.

Did you see the accused play?—No, I did not see them actually playing.

Witness continuing said he had seen one pack of cards scattered od the ground. He suggested that he was either dealing on about to deal. First accused was taking prominent part in the game. She accused were not excited, they were surprised.

Cross-examined by Mr. Paynes the witness said the revolver was not loaded.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Fereira. Mr. Harker said that he had received no special powers from Goverament under section 56 of the Police Act.

The hearing was again adjourned.

THE MINT ROAD MURDER.

Dinshah Rustomji Vajifdar, (25), a Parsee, was yesterday brought up on a remand and placed before the Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of murder.

The circumstances under which the dead body of Chandri, a Hindu woman, with committing whose murder the accused stands charged, have been already published.

The evidence of the Police Surgeon, who made the post mortem examination: Omra, the woman, who discovered the body in a gully at Mint Road, and other witness was recorded which was substantially the same as that recorded by Coroner and already published.

The Magistrate intimated that the accused would be committed to the Sessions and adjourned further inquiry.

INSULTING A LADY.

In the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate "Jack" McAuliffe, a pugilist, yesterday appeared to answer the charge of insulting Mrs. Richards, a married woman, living in Frere Road.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Barrister, appeared for the complainant, while Mr P. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

The complaint was that Mrs. Richards was having the landing outside her room washed, when the accused came out of his room on the floor below and abused her. The complainant protested that the water did not fall on him or into his room, but the accused continued to use foul language. Mr. Phillips, another tenant in the same building, came out and attempted to dissuade the accused from using objectionable language, However the accused would not listen to him. The complainant said that she believed the accused had taken this opportunity to insult her because on a previous occasion she had snubbed him for having annoyed her.

The accused asked for time to enable him to call a witness from Calcutta.

The magistrate would not allow any further adjournment as he had already allowed many.

Mr. Godinho said his client was a layman and a pugilist and did not understand the procedure of the court.

The magistrate remarked that a pugilist was as amenable to law as any other man.

Subsequently the case was allowed to be compounded, the accused undertaking not to molest the complainant in future and expressing his regret for the words he had unwittingly used in the heat of the moment. He also paid Rs. 15 to the complainant as compensation.

MOTOR DRIVER FINED.

Inspector Edwards charged Nusserwanji Edulji, a motor-driver, before the Third Presidency Magistrate with driving a motor car without the tail light on the night of the 26th August, along Queen's Road. He was fined Rs. 7.

MONGOLIAN FRONTIER.

Capture of Japanese Gun-Runners.

The Peking correspondent of the "North China Herald," writing on Aug. 28th, says:—Some interesting details have become available in connection with the capture last month of a convoy of war material on the Mongolian frontier. The statement has been made that General Fukushima, Governor-General of Kuantung, has demanded from the Chinese Government compensation for the financial loss sustained by the Japanese traders engaged in transporting the arms. Obviously, however, this cannot be, for not only did the incident occur far from any point within the jurisdiction of General Fukushima, but the Japanese can have no possible claim for compensation for the confiscation of goods, the trading in which is against the law of the land.

Jampanese and Chinese accounts of the affair differ somewhat, as might be expected, but the following appear in the main to be the facts. The Chinese became aware that the convoy, numbering between thirty and forty carts, transporting arms and ammunition under the guise of agricultural machinery, in charge of about twenty Japanese, had left Kanchuling, a station fifty miles south of Changehun, and was proceeding in haste towards the Mongolian border. The Chinese militaty authorities duly notified the Japanese Consul at Changchun of the attempt to smuggle by his nationals and requested him to stop the convoy. This the Japanese Consul promised to do, but the Chinese, fearful lest the forbidden goods might be wafted into the desert before the Japanese took action, pursued the convoy and discovered it traversing marshy ground in a lonely region far from human habitation. The Chinese were in considerable force, and the Japanese offered no opposition when ordered to halt and surrender the contraband—so at least runs the Japanese account, which further states that the Japanese, escorting the convoy, were not armed.

ATTACK ON THE CONVOY.

The Chinese instructed the convoy to stay where it was, and the Japanese agreed, asking that they should be supplied with food, which they could not get unless they were allowed to proceed to the nearest Mongolian encampment, many miles ahead. The Chinese agreed to bring back supplies and then departed. The Japanese account then describes how the Japanese in attendance and the many Chinese carters, became famished towards nightfall, and there being no sign of the Chinese soldiers returning with the promised food, it was decided to continue the march. The convoy got under way, all except one cart which became inextricably stuck in the mud. Some hours afterwards, in the middle of the night, the convoy was fired upon without warning by the Chinese soldiers, who killed some of the Japanese. The other Japanese, thereupon, ran away back to the cart which had become bogged and extracted weapons and ammunition from it with which they defended themselves against the Chinese who had followed. After a brisk fight the surviving Japanese surrendered.

CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS.

The Chinese declare that three Japanese only were killed in the fighting. The Japanese, who sent out constables and a doctor to investigate, declare that they found nine Japanese corpses and that three of the Japanese are missing having been shot down and the bodies concealed. The Japanese further declare that the Chinese shamefully treated the dead Japanese, disembowelling them, putting out their eyes and otherwise mutilating them. They also aver that prisoners and wounded men were deliberately murdered. The Japanese doctor took photographs of the gruesome remains as proof of the conduct of the Chinese. The Chinese, on the other hand, declare that some of the corpses found were those of Chinese soldiers shot down by the Japanese.

THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

The Japanese authorities fully realize that their nationals were engaged in illegal gun-running and have never had any intention of claiming for the goods confiscated. But the question of the killing of the Japanese in attendance, is another matter, for if they surrendered it was their privilege under exterritoriality to be handed over to the nearest Consular official. The Chinese declare that the Japanese defended the convoy and were shot down in legitimate fighting. What exactly happened is difficult to prove, but the Japanese certainly are in a possition to demand compensation for unnecessary destruction of life if they can establish that their nationals actually surrendered the convoy without defence, or if they can prove that the Chinese deliberately murdered wounded men or prisoners.

THE SALE OF ARMS TO THE MONGOLS.

The incident, which occurred some time ago and was recently referred to by a Fakumen corresponden, attracts attention at a moment when the a has been an outbreak in Eastern Mongolia and a Chinese expedition is actually marching to punish the rebels. If one convoy of Japanese arms and ammunition has been captured it is not unreasonable to suppose that others have got through and that the Mongol force now operating somewhere to the west of Changchun, under the command of a well-known Hungeutze chief, who is reputed to represent the Hutukhtu, has been strengthened by purchases of war material through Japanese agency. But as gun-running is a profitable business all the world over, and is indulged in by the irresponsible of all nationalities, it by no means follows that the Japanese authorities were cognizant of the proceedings described, or that they are deliberately supplying the Mongols with arms in order to encourage their revolt against Chinese authority. There being no evidence to go upon, the observer of events in Manchuria may believe that the incident is an example of Japanese intrigue to foment trouble on the Manchurian frontier; or he may with reason conclude that Japanese dealers in obsolete and discarded weapon, who did a thriving business at the outbreak of the revolution with the republican armies, were merely endeavouring to deliver goods that had been profitably sold. It is fashionable in these days to attribute Machiavellian motives to the Japanese Government in all that relates to Manchuria and Inner Mogolia, but it may be permitted to observe that if the Japanese desire to precipitate events in that region, and when they are ready for the precipitations they are likely to act in a much less clumsy fashion So far as can be judged the Japanese have no intention of making much of the incident, and it is hoped that the matter will be rettled by the local Manchurian authorities without refence to Peking.

BOMBAY VOL. ARTILLERY.

Steady Increase in Efficiency.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery has now been published over the signature of Major J. W. Hawes, who commanded the corps during the interval between the resignation of Lieut. Col. Leslie and the appointment of Lieut. Col. the Hon. A. Hill Trevor. The report states:—

The Officer Commanding is very gratified to be able to report that the general efficiency of the corps has steadily increased in all departments. The conduct of all gun practices has been very good and there has been a marked improvement in steadiness on parade. The strength of the corps at the end of the season 1911-12 was 314 compared with 317 at the end of 1910-11, but there was an increase of 22 in the number of efficients, there being 277 at the end of the past season as compared with 255 at the end of 1910-11. The actual number of new members enrolled was in excess of that of the previous year, but the number struck off was also in excess, largely due to members leaving the station, especially in No. 4 Company at Ahmedabad. Thus although the corps is actually three below the strength of the previous year, the number of efficients has increased, which may be regarded as satisfactory. The general efficiency of the corps has greatly improved and the reports from the various inspecting officers are very encouraging and satisfactory. The Officer Commanding trusts that every member will do his utmost to bring in recruits, which will be most urgently needed if the proposed formation of a battery of six field guns, in addition to the coast defence companies, is to be carried through.

Twelve members qualified for proficiency certicates, No. 3 Company heading the list with seven. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies would probably have entered more candidates, but have been greatly handicapped in not having any place at all where lectures and instruction could be given them by the Adjutant. This will, however not be the case during the next season, as the corps has been given the old Mess House as Headquarters, which is admirably suited for a lecture room and which will be fitted up for the instruction of specialists. The Instructor in Gunnery R. G. A. has very kindly promised to put up the necessary range, order, and mechanical dials, so that before long members will be able to go through technical instruction during the monsoon. The Officer Commanding would urge on every member especially N. C. Os. to endeavour to qualify for a proficiency certificate next season, and to regularly attend lectures when they commence.

For the first time for several years an examination was held for members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies for Skill at Arms badges. A few lectures were given by the Adjutant in camp to prepare candidates for this examination and were very well attended. The paper was set by the I. G. R. G. A. and in some instances was very well answered, as it was by no means easy and it showed that candidates must have studied their Garrison Artillery Training, Volume 1, very carefully. This examination will be held again next season, when the Commanding Officer hopes to see even more candidates, as it is only by studying text books that members can hope to learn anything about the fighting of a coast defence fortress. Members must not go away with the idea that the zenith of their training ends with service company practise and an inter-artillery volunteer competition. That is only the very beginning of their real work—a most essential beginning of course—embracing as it does the whole system of fire control, which in itself is the great and hardest problem of the coast defence artillery man and it is very necessary that this should be realized, as it effects in its respective way every rank in the command from the fire commander to the last joined recruit.

The annual musketry course was commenced in November and closed on 31st March 1912. The total number of members exercised was 286, of these 57 were recruits. All qualified as second class shots, the only qualification possible for Artillery Volunteers. This gives 91 per cent. of the total strength of the corps as qualified, a very satisfactory result.

The entries for the annual meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Rifle Association again showed an increase on the previous year and all the matches were keenly contested. Six members of No. 3 Company entered for the 6th (Poona) Divisional local meeting and won prizes to the amount of Rs. 371-8-0 Sergeant P. McInnis won the gold medal of the Association. Ten members entered for the Viceroy's competition. Sergeant Barker shooting his way into the third and final stage and finishing sixty-second on the list. The corps is still handicapped in not having its own range with the result that there is always a rush at the end of the season, and it is hard to make arrangements so that the Rifle Association meeting shall not interfere with the class firing. Sergeant Gubbins No. 1 Company took over the duties of Honorary Secretary of the Rifle Association for the season and performed them to the entire satisfaction of every one. This entails a good deal of work and thanks of all members are due to him. No. 2 Company entered a team for the "Hill Memorial Challenge Cup," 1911-12, and finished sixth on the list. The names of the team were:—Sergeants Barker, Clyne, Forbes, Corporal Chard, Br. Geldart, Gr. Thomson.

The attendance at parades throughout the season was good. There has been a great improvement in fire discipline and in passing ranges, mistakes being few in comparison with the previous year. No. 4 Company is greatly handicapped by its members living in out-districts. The result is that there are on very few occasions enough men on parade to do section gun drill. This makes it hard for the officers to pick up battery and section commanders duties. The E. E. Company held weekly parades at Middle Ground Fort for Electric Light manning. The attendance was very good and the work well done.

HISTORY OF THE CORPS.

An interesting appendix to the report is supplied by Co. Sergt-Major Pender who has taken the trouble to compile in an attractive manners a short history of the corps. This should be of much use to the numbers at a time when a special effort is being made to secure sufficient recruits to form the new mounted battery. The following are some extracts from it:—

The Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps, formed in 1837, owes its origin to its first Commandant, Major George Woodford Roughton; who in the year stated held a Captain's commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. Being of opinion that a Corps of Volunteer Artillery would be a valuable and useful addition to the auxiliary forces of the city and of assistance to the regulars in manning the land and harbour defences; Captain Roughton, with that energy which was one of his characteristics, lost no time in getting his scheme under way. In this he received a considerable support from officials and members of the European community and as a result it was decided to call a meeting of those interested in the movement, which meeting was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on 26th April 1837.

On May 31st the Government of India intimated to the Government of Bombay that it "had much pleasure in sanctioning the proposed formation of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery," This was followed by the issue of a Government Resolution, dated Bombay Castle, June 6th, 1837, to the following effect:—"The Government of India having sanctioned the formation of an Artillery Corps in Bombay, His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in directing that the usual General Order announcing the formation of the Corps, its designation and establishment shall be issued". This resolution also appointed Major Roughton as Commandant.

At this period the Corps consisted of only one "Battery," the designation "Company" did not come into force till some years later, and so far as the memory of the writer serves, and he has been able to verify the same from existing official and other sources:—S. Baker, J. Beckerleg, L. Blominstok, H. Bromley, S. W. Chart, A. Clark W. M. Crowder, P. DeSoane, J. K. Duxbury E. Fraser, A. Goss. F. W. Gymer, F. W. Hodges, H. Homan, J. Hoyles, H. Huggett, H. Humphreys, Hutchison, E. Joyce, H. Kennard, S. E. Lassum, J. Leask, L. Lee, A. Little, K. Macaulay, J. Macbeth, F. McCullock, L. McCullock, McNeil, A. Menist, E. Mitchell, C. E. Dixon, H. O'Connor, L. Penny, J. Pigott, D. A. Pinder, W. Proctor, A. Ronaldson, L. J. Robertson, G. W. Roughton, A. W. Seabrooke, J. Smith, F. A. Spencer, T. Stephenson, W. Tate, H. T. Taylor, W. C. Taylor, A. F. Turner, B. Thelenburg, Thick, E. W. Walton, T. S. Weir, J. Whes. and H. Williams. Of the above there is only one who has continued to remain an active member, another is on the honorary list, while five others, though no longer connected with the Corps, are still residents of the city.

The division of the men as shown above being completed, no time was lost in getting them to work, for before the end of June with the assistance of the military authorities, a Drill Instructor (Sergeant Instructor Dawe) was appointed, and a gun placed at the disposal of the Corps. The first drill was held on a Saturday afternoon, June 25th. This took place in the compound in rear of the Town Hall, and, as showing the keenness of the earlier members was attended by fifty of the sixty then enrolled. No uniform had by this been issued so the parade of a necessity was in mufti, and as practically none of those who attended had any previous knowledged of artillery work, every one was more or less on a level, and perhaps the Instructor had a good time of it for there were none able to try and teach him his work. The first gun used in the Corps was the 40pr R.M.L. on travelling carriage, i. e., fitted for bullock traction It was kept for safe custody within a shed inside the south gate of the Arsenal and together with its limber was manhandled out into the Town Hall compound by the Volunteers, and the drills carried out there, among the critical most of the spectators being perhaps the regular sentry on the Arsenal Gate. These were strenuous times for with the exception of Major Roughton there were no other officers or Non-Commissioned Officers, none of the present Battery Commanders or Gun Captains, every one was trying to show a keener interest in the work than his comrade and as a result each member in turn was called upon to take up a No 1's duty. Drills went on merrily on this gun through the rains down to the middle of August, when owing to the increase in numbers four guns were issued, the 40pr was withdrawn and replaced by those of the 25pr R.M.L. type, a more popular piece of ordnance owing to its lighter weight and easier mode of transport. These guns were kept on the open ground in front of the north gate of the Arsenal, the stores and moveable fittings being left for security within the Arsenal. Towards the end of August the Corps having received its arms and accoutrements, the Martini Henry carbine and long sword bayonet, both long since obsolete, practice was opened on the Colaba range, and sword, carbine and squad drills carried out in the Town Hall compound.

In the meantime an attempt had been made to secure the election of one of the members as Captain of the Battery by means of a voting paper that had been sent out. This led to several letters appearing in the press, indicating that procedure was not popular with all entitled to participate in the election of officers, and resulted in Major Roughton convening a general meeting of the members of the Battery at the old Volunteer Club, then in existence on the upper floor of the bilding at the corner of Apollo Street and Custom House Road, when the commanding officer explained that as the corps had been in existence for three months, during which time some of its members had put in as many as fifty drills, it was desirable that at the meeting elect a Captain and two Lieutenants, for he believed some of the candidates were anxious to know whether they were to "become colonels or remain Gunners." The election of a Captain was first proceed with four candidates presented themselves for the post. The scrutiny of the ballot papers issues to each one present was declared to be in favour of Mr. A. K. Leslie, then of the firm of Sir Charle Forbes and Co., who headed the list, Dr. Weir, Municipal Health Officer being second. The elections of two lieutenants brought five gentlemen forward, namely, Messrs. El Mitchell, "Times of India," K. Macauley, Marine Surveyor, H. O'Connor, Bombay. Gas Co., L. Penny, Bombay Gas Co., and P. DeSoane. In the result the choice of the electors was in favour of Messrs. E. Mitchell and H. O'Connor.

Following upon the above election came the appointments of the first non-Commissioned Officers of the Battery, and in Regimental Orders of September 19th, 1887, they appeared to the following effect:—Battery Sergeant Major A. W. Seabrooke: Sergt. D. A. Pinder No. 1 Sub-division. Sergt L. Lee Pinder No. 4 Sub-division; Sergt W. Tate Pinder No. 3 Sub-division; and Sergt. L. Penny Pinder No. 2 Sub-division.

Corporal T. S. Weir, W. Brown, S. Baker, Bombardier K. Macaulay, S. W. Chart, F. Stephenson, and A. Ronaldson, Acting Bombardiers A. F. Turner, J. Beckerleg, J. Hoyles and L. McCullock.

The uniforms had by this been issued and as it varied somewhat from those now worn a brief description may perhaps be of interest. They comprised a khaki coat and trousers, the former cut quite plain without pockets and having in place of the existing shoulder straps and initial letters, a blue twisted cord fastened to a button near the collar. The khaki helmet was surmounted by an electro-plated ball ornament of the Artillery pattern and on the front of the helmet was worn a large devise similar to those seen on the helmets of gunners at home, the headgear being completed with a metal chin chain. A khaki forage cap of the field service pattern was also issued.

The first Mess Kit consisted of khaki shell jacket and overalls and blue waistcoat, buttoned up to the neck with a row of bead button down the front, and the pockets and edges picked out with silver braid.

At the end of September the names of the officers were gazetted, and on the 1st October, a little more than three and a half months from its formation, the Battery underwent its first inspection in the Town Hall compound by Colonel Shortland, Commanding the Royal Artillery, Bombay, an officer who had taken a keen interest in the Volunteer Artillery movement. Close on fifty were on parade, and after seeing them at work on the four 25pr guns, in addressing the B. V. A. he said that what he had witnessed spoke volumes for the men of the Battery who had done so much within the short space of three months. He was most anxious to see them get on and would do everything in his power to facilitates their drills.

The history concludes with accounts of subsequent special parades and inspections and with a few appropriate remarks on the growth of the corp.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 2nd Oct., 1912.

230. Rifle issue of—Members requiring their Rifles for practice on 6th and 13th instant can draw them from Head Quarters on and after Wednesday 2nd October.

All rifles drawn must be returned not later than 15th October for inspection by the C. O. M. A.

231. Leave—The undermained is granted leave of absence from 1-10-12 to 31-1-13.

Gunner W J Kenshett No 1 Company.

232 Musketry—Sunday 6th October 1912.

Spoon Competition and practice at Ghat Koper Distance 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

233. Parades No. 1 and 2 Companies—Parades will be held as under in the Town Hall Compound at 9-30 p. m.

No. 1 Company, Wednesday, 2nd October, 1912.

No. 2 Company, Thursday, 3rd October, 1912.

Subject—15 pdr Gun Drill.

Dress—Mufti.

225. Parades E. E. Company.—The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p. m. on Thursday next, the 3rd October, 1912 and proceed to Oyster Rock for Defence Light Manning.

224. Instructional Classes—A Depression Range Finding Class, and a Semaphore Signalling Class will shortly be started: all members desirous of attending these Classes must submit their names to the Adjutant's Office not later than the 5th October, 1912.

227. Meeting.—There will be a meeting for members of No 1 Company B V A at Head-quarters on Tuesday October 8th at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

Subject:—Promotions.

228. Inspection—The Inspector of Volunteers in India will inspect Nos. 1, 2 and 3-3 Companies on Saturday October 26th at Middle Ground at 8-30 p.m. Details of parade will be published later.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd Oct., 1912.

542. Parades—There will be no Parade for "G" Company to-day Wednesday the 2nd Instant.

Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain, Adjt., B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

Low Rainfall Generaliy Recorded,

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 1.

The rainfall has increased in Assam (North), the Central Provinces, Upper Burma, Madras and Mysore, but is in general light. A practically low rainfall is reported from the rest of the country.

Chief amounts: Salem, Trichinipoly and Mysore, 1 inch; Bangalore, 2 in.; Jalpaiguri, 5 in.; Cherrapunji, 3 in.; Dhubri, 1 in.; Bhamo, one inch and a half; Monywa 2 in.; and Victoria Point 2 in.

Forecast:—No change of importance.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock probably of light intensity at its origin about one thousand miles away, was recorded in Simla yesterday at 11 hours 7 minutes.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st Oct. giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0·63" of rain. Skies have cleared but remain moderately clouded in the extreme east. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Mainpuri and Cawnpore. Night temperature is also slightly above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly equal to the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Neemuch and drier in Cutch. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and at Rajkot and Bhuj. Night temperature is in defect at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Cloud has decreased and skies are now lightly or moderately clouded in the northern districts. Humidity is in defect in the western half of the division and normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess at Akola; the minimum is also above the average at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Karwar records 0·22" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature is generally in excess at most places.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the Malabar Coast, in the Carnatic and Mysore. Local rain has been recorded on the north Madras Coast and in the south Konkan. In the United Provinces, Cawnpore reports a moderate fall of rain. Mangalore has had 1·19" and Trichinopoly 1·18". Conditions are favourable for thunderstorms in the southern half of the Peninsula. Cloud has increased and skies are now heavily clouded in the extreme south.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Malabar Coast and in the south-east of the Peninsula. Isolated showers are probable in Mysore, on the north Madras Coast and also in the south Konkan.

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (30th Sept)	90·8	76·5	...	0·00
Jask	91·3	73·3	...	0·00
Muskat (30th Sept)	91·3	79·1	...	0·26
Multan	106·3	69·0	...	4·50
Rawalpindi	97·9

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

SANITATION IN 1911.

Three Government reports were issued yesterday first being the annual sanitary report for 1911. It shown that the European population in the Bombay sidency, exclusive of cantonments in quasi-sign territory, is 30,192 according to the census of 1. During the year 1911, 403 births and 333 ths were recorded, against 394 and 349 in 1910, ing a birth-rate 13·35 per mille, against 20·95 in 0, and a death-rate 11·03, against 18·55. By 211 males and 192 female births were recorded inst 192 and 202 in 1910; and 215 male and female deaths were recorded, against 225 and in 1910. The Eurasian census population of 1 is 8,992. During the year 168 births were istered, against 140 in 1910, and 184 deaths, inst 196, corresponding to a birth-ratio of 18·67 mille, against 21·35 in 1910, and a death-ratio 20·67 against 29·89. Of the births 84 were les and 84 females, against 75 and 65 in 1910, ilst of the deaths 85 were males and 99 females, inst 103 and 93 in 1910.

NATIVE POPULATION VITAL STATISTICS.

For the compilation of these statistics, the census ures of 1911 have been used. These show a tive population for the Presidency of Bombay cluding Sind of 19,587,383 persons. Satistical turns are received from 26 collectorates, comprising 228 rural circles and 59 towns, from 6 cantonments in British territory and from 8 in foreign ritory. The population of the rural circles is 5,850,573, of the town circles 2,675,732, of the ntonments in British territory 61,078 and of the ntonments in foreign territory 100,497 persons.

BIRTHS.

The births registered in the Bombay Presidency, luding Sind, in the year 1911 numbered 705,090 were in the proportion of 36·00 per 1,000 of pulation of all ages. These figures show an increase 15,389 as compared with the previous year, and ceed by 88,666 the mean of the previous ten years

DEATHS.

Among the Native population, in the rural town d cantonment circles in the Presidency, 555,312 ths were registered in 1911 as against 560,003, or 91 less than in 1910. Of the total deaths registered, 287,656 occurred among males and 267,656 mong females, against 290,696 and 269,307 respectively in 1910. Of these deaths 100,399 (18·08 r cent.) were due to plague, as against 25,043 (or 47 per cent.) last year.

The recorded death-rate was 28·35 per mile, against 20 per mille for 1910, and a decennial mean of 2-63.

In Bombay City the death and birth-rates were 3·88 and 21·85 respectively. For the whole Presidency the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 65 per 1,000 of population.

BOMBAY FACTORIES.

The provincial report upon the working of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1911 says:—

During the year the number of factories coming under the control of the Act rose from 577 in 1910 to 603. The additional factories comprised: in Bombay 3 Cotton Pressing and Cleaning Factories, 2 Printing Presses, 3 Dye Works, 1 Furniture Factory, 1 Metal Factory, 1 Motor Works, 1 Tin Works and 1 Power Generating Station; in Ahmedabad 2 Spinning and Weaving Mills; in Surat 1 Spinning and Weaving Mill; in Thana 1 Bone Mill; in East Khandesh 2 Ginning and Pressing Factories; in West Khandesh 1 Ginning and Pressing Factory and 1 Flour Mill; in Poona 1 Printing Press; in Ahmednagar 8 Ginning and Pressing Factories; in Bijapur 3 Ginning and Pressing Factories; in Hyderabad 5 Ginning and Pressing Factories; and in Karachi 1 Flour Mill. On the other hand 14 factories which were included in the last year's report have since been removed from the list; these were 1 Hosiery Factory in Bombay; 1 Dye Works and 2 Spinning and Weaving Mills in Ahmedabad; 1 Bobbin Factory in Surat; 1 Pressing Factory in Nasik; in Ahmednagar 3 Ginning and Pressing Factories; 1 Agricultural Workshop and 1 Match Factory in Belgaum; 2 Ginning and Pressing Factories in Hyderabad; and 1 Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory in Karachi. The number of factories working was 562 against 565 in the preceding year. Of these, 278 were perennial and 284 seasonal. 155 of the former and 81 of the latter were connected with the cotton industry.

The total number of operatives employed in factories in the Presidency was 237,344 against 230,957 in the previous year: of these, 185,576 were employed in the cotton industry against 184,051 in the preceding year. In the Town and Island of Bombay the total number of operatives increased from 134,819 in 1910 to 139,573 in the year under report and the number of operatives employed in the cotton industry in the City from 102,775 to 104,195. The increase of over 6,000 operatives in the total of the Presidency is due chiefly to increase of work in the Cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad, machinery which has been stopped in the preceding year on account of bad trade being re-started.

VENTILATION.

Satisfactory ventilation is still the exception and not the rule in most spinning and weaving factories. In order to increase the humidity, windows are closed or ventilation are often found closed. When the recommendations of the Committee now considering the question of the ventilation of factories are received, a number of factories will be required to make some improvement in the ventilation of their spinning and weaving sheds. In some dyeing and sizing rooms the atmosphere was found very trying owing to the steam which arises in the processes, and orders for the provision of outlets to pass out the steam were passed. Many factories now have arrangements for drawing off excessive dust generated in such machinery as presses and openers, but these are not popular, as it is alleged that they result in a reduction of the weight of the cotton. The white-washing of all corrugated iron roofs of buildings in which operatives work has been recommended by the Inspectors in Bombay and generally carried out by the factory owners. The advantage of this in the hot season is considerable.

FENCING OF MACHINERY.

Prosecutions were instituted in 3 cases in Bombay, 2 in Ahmedabad, 1 in East Khandesh and 1 in Nasik for negligence in fencing machinery, but generally speaking the machinery is safely guarded and the factory owners and managers have willingly carried out the suggestions and orders made by the Inspectors.

The accident reports were carefully scrutinized in the Town and Island of Bombay to get fuller details as to the machinery and the different parts of the same to which the accidents were due, so that, if due to any defective fencing of the machinery, the remedy might be provided. Special attention was paid to the fastenings of hoists, in the maintenance of which several mills were found to be slack. A suggestion was made to one of the leading foundries in Bombay (where a fatal accident had occurred) that leather aprons should be supplied to the operatives to save them from the possibility of scald from splattering molten metal.

VACCINATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The report on vaccination for 1911-12 consists of brief notes and the usual statements.

During the year 692,173 primary vaccinations and 68,692 re-vaccinations were performed, against 661,637 and 59,403 in the previous twelve months, showing an increase of 30,536 in the former and 9,289 in the latter.

There was an increase in primary vaccination in all the Registration Districts, except the Central, where there was a decrease of 2,296, which was attributed to the deficit of available children owing to the abnormal number vaccinated at the time of the severe epidemic small-pox at Poona in 1910. There was a slight decrease in re-vaccination in the Western and Central Registration Districts. It is satisfactory to record this increase in spite of the severe plague epidemic of 1911-12 and a decrease in the population in some districts of the Presidency.

Out of 692,173 persons primarily vaccinated 629,814 or 90·99 per cent. were successful, 6,356 or ·92 unsuccessful, while in 56,243 cases the results could not be ascertained. In 240 cases a second operation was done on account of the failure of the first attempt. The percentage of success excluding "unknown" was 99·00. During the year under report 68,692 persons were re-vaccinated. The number of successful cases was 19,123 or 27·84 per cent. In 31,341 instances the result could not be ascertained and in 18,243 the operation failed. In 15 cases the operation was repeated.

During the year under review 5,658 Christians, 532,836 Hindus, 123,157 Mahomedans, 1,678 Parsis and 38,850 persons of other caste were primarily vaccinated.

BOOKS AN BOOKMEN.

Reviewers continue to notice printed plays and to comment upon the fact that the productions of that sort there seems to be an increasing demand. The reason may be that writers who had already made themselves famous by their books turned to the stage and their readers followed them, or that the public are becoming conscious of the stirrings of new life in the British theatre, or that there has been an improvement in the literary quality of the plays recently produced; at any rate the fact remains that within the last few years the circle of readers interested in plays written for the stage and actually performed there has very rapidly widened. It may be taken as another instance of the fancy of the public for what we may call the partial drama. People flock to the picture-houses, in which they see the action and gestures of the drama without the words, and in the same spirit they buy the printed play, where they have the words of the drama without the action and gestures. Probably by and by they will realise that in this case the half is inferior to the whole and will return to the theatre proper.

This sudden development of a demand for the stage play in book form, while a striking feature enough of our times, yet cannot be said to be a new departure on the part of the British public. In the eighteenth century it must have been almost the rule to publish a play that had been acted. If it had failed upon the stage it might yet succeed upon the market; if it had succeeded it was sure of a sale, and the sale might run to 12,000 copies. They appeared as well-printed booklets in paper covers, and were sold sometimes at a shilling but oftener at eighteenpence. Collectors bound them either according to their kind, as tragedy or comedy, or according to their author, or, finally, simply in chronological order, and there are on the shelves of most of the well-equipped libraries of England whole scores of such volumes, throughout which one may trace the dramatic development of a century whose comedy culminated in Goldsmith and, a little a later on, in Sheridan. Here are two volumes taken from such a collection. They contain a miscellany of all sorts of plays, from high tragedy to comic opera, and as one turns over the pages of some of the comedies one becomes aware how long the comic play of the eighteenth century persisted upon the British stage. One dimly remembers having seen in the remote past on the stage of a country town plays with just such plots, just such characters, and just such situations as make up these—plays where the pert maid gives her mistress in her love affair advice which sets the fun in motion where the choleric father, after reproving his loose-living son, is himself compromised by seeking refuge in a closet where a lady has already hid herself, where all ends well and the hero marries the heroine and the hero's valet the heroine's maid.

Among the comedies the best is Cumberland's "The Box Office Challenge." It does not belong to that sentimental sort of comedy, by means which Cumberland held the hearts of a whole generation of playgoers. On the contrary, one's sympathies are invoked for a young rake in his early twenties who succeeds in marrying a lady of fifty with whose fortune he has fallen in love. Arthur Murphy's "How to Keep Them" has a good deal in it of what made Restoration comedy popular, but it ends with the punishment and reformation of the rake. One understands better for reading the play the reason why, in Goldsmith's allegory, the coachman of the Fame Machine refuses to admit Murphy, "Follow nature and never expect to find lasting fame by topics which only please from their popularity." The same condemnation would befall John O'Keeffe, whose title-page credits him with twenty-three plays. If his "The World in a Village" is a sample, he was a mere mechanic play-maker. Then there are comic operas as then conceived—that is to say, comedies interspersed with many songs bearing upon the action. Music and spectacular effect were their chief attraction even then, and if such a production as "Travellers in Switzerland" has still a plot, yet the passages struck out by the management and shown by inverted commas in the text indicate that already the literary part of the piece is becoming a cumbrance and will presently be as far as possible cut down. The century was one of comedy rather than of tragedy, and of the three tragedies that these volumes contain the only merit which two have is that of being the first written on a subject from the French Revolution, while the third has not even that.

It was inevitable that discussions on the sad end of Richard Middleton should raise the question of the hardships which many literary men have to encounter at the outset of their careers, and should put people upon suggesting means of alleviating them. That there often are such hardships there can be no doubt. Most men, indeed who throw themselves upon the literary life first establish a journalistic connection which will bring them in a modest competence, and then devote their leisure time and the best of their energy to work of a more ambitious sort. Why Middleton was unable to effect such a connection is marvellous. With every inteligent reader of the "Academy" his style made him a marked man, and it is certain that if the editors were as keen upon the scent of fresh talent as certain of the younger publishers are there would have been a different story to tell you to-day. At any rate, it is men with his ill-luck and men who feel themselves temperamentally unfitted for a work of a journalistic sort who chiefly experience the rigours of the literary career in their severity. What those rigours are everyone knows, or can know if he cares to read Gissing's "Papers of Henry Ryecroft," remembering to what an extent that book is a record of personal experience. As for any remedy apart from private intervention, it seems impossible to devise one. The Royal Bounty, at any rate, is out of the question. That can only be given, not to encourage a particular person to produce good work, but to reward him for good work already produced. It may be suggested that the practice, now not uncommon, of publishers offering large money prizes for a best novel is a step in the required direction. But in most such cases a best novel means a best-selling novel, so that the prize is much more likely to go to some clever writer who can hit the public taste than to one who has a high ideal of his craft and who is struggling in the teeth of adversity to attain it, and who accordingly deserves it more.

Dr. Henry Faulds has been reminding his readers that the ridge-pattern on a person's thumb is peculiar to the person himself and distinguishable under the microscope from that of any other member of the human race, so that it is an easy reflection that Murad, I., when he authenticated the Treaty of Ragusa by moistening his hand with ink and imprinting an image of palm, fingers, and thumb upon the parchment, was doing a cleverer thing than he thought and was affixing a more perfect identification mark than he would if he had known how to write and had appended his signature. Of course the use of thumb marks in criminal investigation has already crept into fiction, and a mystery story of which it is the central interest is Mr. Austin Freeman's "The Red Thumb Mark." Here the contention is that, without extreme difficulty, an imitation of a thumb mark may be produced so prefect as to be indistinguishable from a real impression, and the crisis comes when the hero makes the actual experiment in open court. He produces a sheet of paper on which there are ten several impressions made from the actual thumb, and, in the presence of judge and jury, mingles with them ten several impressions made from carefully prepared stamps or dies. The paper is then handed to two experts in dactylography, who are completely deceived and uniformly pronounce the imitations originals and the originals imitations. It is all fiction, of course, and no doubt in real life Scotland Yard would have contemplated the possibility of a "fake" and detected the errors in the so-called thumb mark upon which the case at last turned; but evidently if it is possible under any conceivable circumstances to make a fake so perfect as to be indistinguishable from an actual imprint, then that "great authority" was not saying the last word on the subject when he maintained that "accordance between two prints of a single finger affords evidence requiring no corroboration that the person from whom they were made are the same."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

TRANS-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

The Turning of the First Sod.

KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The railway from Port Augusta to Kalgoorlie, reached the turning point of its history when the Governor-General turned the first sod of the railway to-day, wrote the "West Australian" on September 14. This had been a wonder dream of the Romantic old seatown and of the Western State itself long before the States of the Commonwealth were welded into a mighty union. There can be only another day like September 14 in Port Augusta, and that when the inevitable forging of the steel link between the north and south shall take place. The isolated emptiness of the vast spaces at the top of Australia won considerable attention in the speeches associated with the ceremonies, and even now Port Augusta is beginning to dream of the day when through it must run the second transcontinental line, quartering the continent which is so soon to be bisected by the east and west route. The ceremony had a fine setting. On the western flank was one of the finest harbours in Australia. Everywhere flags were flying, and people flooded the township from near and far. Port Augusta was like a busy metropolis. The turning of the first sod took place on Cathedral Hill where there will be the deepest cutting on the whole route. It was witnessed by a large crowd of people. Port Augusta had for the first time a Governor-General, the State Governor, the Prime Minister, State Ministers, and a host of Federal and State legislators. When amid tremendous enthusiam Lord Denman put the spade into the ground, wheeled the first sod along the plank, and tripped it over on the cutting, the most dramatic incident in local history had arrived and was over.

THE CEREMONY.

The Prime Minister asked the Governor-General, in the name of the people of Australia, to turn the first sod. The people of Western Australia were as closely interested as the people of the Eastern States in the ceremony. The fact that the Government of Western Australia could not be officially represented by a Minister showed the great necessity of the line. He felt sure that the universal desire was to bring Western Australia nearer and into closer touch with the Eastern States. When his Excellency turned the first sod he hoped he would accept, on behalf of the people of the Commonwealth and of the Government, the beautiful gift he held in his hand, a golden spade, and that His Excellency's term of office in Australia would be long enough to enable him to fulfil the function of driving the last spike in the complete railway, by which the people of the far North-East of Queensland would be in closer touch with those in the far North-West of the continent. (Cheers) They would then be a people, united on the mainland. (Cheers).

His Excellency said:—Mr. Fisher, Ladies, and Gentleman,—I can assure you that I regard it as a great privilege and great honour that I have been asked to come here and perform this ceremony to-day. I assure you it is not merely a simple ceremony, but an occasion of importance—great enough to be termed historic. (Hear, hear.) I believe it will find a place not only in the history of Australia, but in the history of the Empire. (Cheers.) As a mark of its importance there I may say that I have just received, since my arrival, a cablegram from His Majesty the King—(cheers)—and from the Imperial Government, congratulating the Government and the people of the Commonwealth upon the event which is about to take place here to-day. Now you, Mr. Fisher, have hinted that this ceremony marks the beginning of the work of building a railway which will link up the people of the Eastern and Western portions of the continent.

WHAT THE LINE WILL MEAN.

It may be noted that it will be a startegic railway because one of its objects in being built was with a view to the important question of the defence of Australia, and it will, in fact, as a strategic railway materially strengthen a weak point in the present scheme of defence, whilst contributing to security against invasion. It will, I hope, do a great deal more than that. It will contribute materially to the progress and development of two great Australian States, South Australia and Western Australia. (Cheers.) It will bring about a community of interest which scarcely exists at present between Western Australia and the Southern and Eastern States, and it will bring Western Australia in a more actual sense than heretofore into the Federation of the Australian States. It will also help to foster a spirit of Australian nationality, and will widen the national outlook on questions of domestic policy.

It will shorten appreciably for mail and pessenger traffic the journey to England from the Eastern and Southern States, and thus forge another link in the chain which binds together Australia and the motherland. (Cheers.) You, Mr. Fisher, have expressed the hope that I may take part in the ceremony which I hope may occur in a very few years in connection with the completion of this railway, and I heartily concur. I think any function such as this will be a noteworthy event in the term of office of any Governor-General of Australia. (Cheers.) I will endeavour to express adequately my thanks to you for the beautiful spade I have just received and I need hardly say that there is no possession of nine which I will set greater value upon. I am glad to hear that it is entirely of Australian workmanship, both in gold and wood, and that it was made in Melbourne. (Applause.) I shall value it not only as a memento of an historic occasion, but also because I have received it from the hand of the Prime Minister of the great Commonwealth of Australia, and because through you, Mr. Fisher, it comes to me from the people of Australia. (Cheers.)

The Minister of Home Affairs (Mr. O'Malley) then handed the Governor-General a handsome, full-sized shovel, the blade of which was made of nickel. His Excellency then turned the first sod, and was accorded three hearty cheers.

This concluded the first portion of the great ceremony.

THE ROUTE AND THE COUNTRY.

The country to the north-west of Port Augusta is certainly not attractive. Wrote "Nomad" in the same paper on the same day. It proved an impenetrable barrier to the intrepid Eyre. John Macdonall Stuart had to find his way round it via Lake Eyre—the route followed by the Port Darwin telegraph line; Babbage got as far north-west as Pernatty Lagoon, 95 miles out from the Port, in 1863, but he got back with difficulty, and one of his party Coulthard, died of thirst. Mr. T. Burgonyne, the doyen of the South Australian Parliament, got out 70 miles to Wintitata in 1873, and had a narrow escape of his life in return in. The first permanent water was discovered by the late Gilbert Richards who christened the discovery after one of his men Phillip Hiern as "Phillip's Ponds" and Phillips Ponds was the objective of the original Port Agusta North-West Railway Bill.

The country traversed has three main features. First on leaving the Spencer's Gulf V-shaped valley, with the Flinders Range to 3,000ft. on the east and a series of flat-topped hills—relics of an original tableland—on the west, the country is merely old sea-bottom, strewn with fragments of sandstone, but carrying good salt and blue bush, and having a rainfall of 6 or 7 inches. In 15 miles the soil becomes more sandy, and carries a good deal of small timber—myall, mulga black soak, quandong, and pine. Forty miles out a series of salt lagoons waterless, alternate with outlying spurs of the central tableland, the rockiest and most abrupt of which is Euro-Bluff, some 500ft. high.

Secondly, there begins the great belt of tidal sand, extending from the southern end of Lake Torrens, west ward to the great Island Lagoon. It is impossible to evade this sand-belt, which marks the geological stage at which the stony tablelands of the interior were subjected to ceaseless oceanic attacks, pulverising their rocks into the finest of sand. The South Australian Government has for years past been constructing reservoirs and dotting the track with little 11,000-gallon cement tanks at intervals of 15 miles or so; but the rainfall is so scanty and uncertain that for six months in the year the route is closed to teams. Wool may be brought down on camels; but that is expensive transport. A drop drill bore was tried to a depth of 800ft. on the fringe of this country, but only succeeded in getting a little salt water, and a suspicion of kerosene. The terrible Oakden Hills sand belt, however, has a well of good water in its midst; and teamsters by "joining teams" were able to get their drays over the 10-mile belt in two stages.

There is a certain amount of picturesque interest in the change which follows, in rising 300 or 400 feet to the main tableland, by following the sinuosities of Lake Windabout with the long expanse of Pernatty Lagoon, glittering like a silver shield with salt—not watter—on the one hand, and the vast level expanse of the great Island Lagoon, with the purple peak of its Conical Hill islet, on the other. The tableland, rough and rocky, bears very scanty vegetation and is destitute of water, save where the rifts made by the tidal currents of primeval ages have left sand belts in which some soakage wells exist. The rainfall cannot well exceed four inches per annum. There is no indigenous animal life on these tablelands, except for stump-tailed lizards, and at rare intervals a stray emu. At 110 miles out from Port Augusta a circular depression in the tableland constitutes to drainage basin, which forms Phillip's Ponds. They held four feet of water when last seen by the writer. Westward the stony tablelands continue till salt, sandy, treacherous Lake Hart is reached, and thereafter for 100 miles, through Wirraminna, Coondambo, to Kengoonyal, the country improves. The rainfall is heavier, there are limestone outcrops in which good fresh water wells abound; grass alternates with salt-bush, blue-bush, cotton-bush; mulga, myall, and cooyaroo abound, and the surface is a fairly unbroken level.

Beyond to the north-west lies Tarcoola—where gold was alleged to exist a quarter of a century ago, and which in recent years had a brief wild auriferous boom. The salt lagoon country on the coastward side of the tableland is certainly metalliferous, manganese abounds, and on the western shore of Pernatty lagoon the Mount Gunson copper deposits were worked for some time, despite water and transport difficulties, till copper fell. Bringing ore down to port 100 miles on camels is an expensive process

STATE-OWNED STEAMSHIPS.

Possible Service to and from Bombay.

The experiment of the Government of Western Australia in running a line of steamers has been subjected to a good deal of criticism in shipping quarters, but it is, nevertheless, being watched with interest. One reason put forward to justify this new departure, says the "Manchester Guardian" is that the companies engaged in the coasting services have not given that attention to the cattle trade which the authorities consider necessary. The State-owned boats, will, it is contended, materially reduce the cost of food, and will bring meat from the north to Fremantle and other southern ports, while, by providing cheap freights for the conveyance of groceries and other goods to the pastoral country in the north, they will bring down the price of necessaries there. The coastal mail service will also be maintained by the vessels, three of which have been bought by the Government. They are the steel screw steamer "Wexford," of 564 tons gross, built at Ayr in 1901, and sold by Messrs. J. Bacon, Limited, Liverpool, for £10,000; the steamer "Darius," of 3,295 tons gross, built at Sunderland in 1892, and sold by A. Currie and Co. (Proprietary), Limited, Melbourne, for £17,000; and the steamer "Mongolia," of 1,628 tons gross, which was built at Trieste in 1901 to the order of the Russian for the trade between Vladivostok and Shanghai. Her original cost was £100,000, but she has been bought by Western Australia for £40,000.

Should this new departure prove a success, it is proposed, the same paper adds, to extend the State service to Batavia, Sourabaya, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Madras, Columbo, and Bombay, in order to break down the monopoly of the Far Eastern Conference.

A Talukdar named Bhagwatsingjee of Karol, a village near Chuda, was waylaid and murdered by his Bhayats in broad daylight. The affair arose out of a case pending in the Agency court over a land dispute. On receipt of information a posse of police came down from Bhoica and made four arrests. The deceased practised in the courts as a vakil.

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After the digestive organs have done their work, each organ takes what it requires to repair the waste it has undergone through our actions. It is imperative, therefore, that the food supplied to the body should contain sufficient of the important nutritive elements to make up this loss.

Through disease, or a temporarily weakened condition of the system, it often happens that we cannot assimilate from our food the ordinary body-building material and phosphorus which are of primary importance for health.

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What is essential under such circumstances, as Dr. Claude L. Wheeler has written in his book, "Nerve Energy in Hot Climates," is that "not only protein (the body-building food) but phosphorus must be forthcoming in ample quantities. Obviously, a combination of pure protein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves will be exactly what is needed in such cases. Reasoning thus, Science has produced the combination demanded. It is known all over the civilised globe as Sanatogen."

Experiments show that when Sanatogen is taken the stomach pours out juices which cause it to be absorbed almost immediately. Indeed, as Dr. Wheeler vividly says, "the debilitated nerves and tissues take up Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water."

The result, as innumerable doctors and many of the world's most distinguished men have stated, is that there is an immediate sensation of well-being, a feeling of revitalising force which those who have been ill or are 'below par' experience with a thrill of delight. In fact, all sufferers from nervous disorders with their innumerable symptoms: those overworked and respondent, those troubled with nervous dyspepsia, indigestion, anæmia, disordered nutrition and wasting diseases, and those convalescent from acute illnesses, all get better rapidly and increase in strength and health through taking Sanatogen. In this connection the late King Edward's Physician at Marienbad, Dr. Ernest Ott, writes: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice with excellent results—notably in cases of convalescence after serious illnesses, and when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate the bodily functions and to improve the circulation of the blood."

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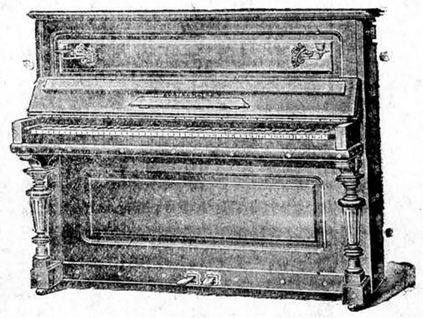

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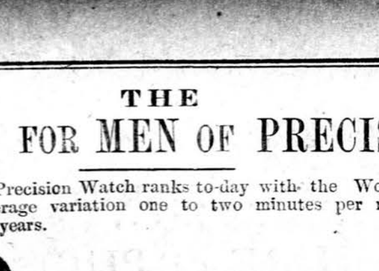

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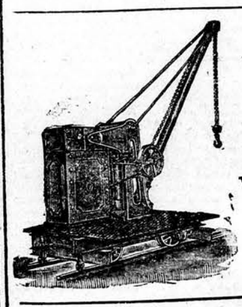

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